

5

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

*Subject:* **HISS/CHAMBERS**

*File Number:* **65-14920**

*Section:* **Bulky-Add. Release of  
NY - WFO - Phila.**

**Part 1 of 5**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

## NOTICE

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File No: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: D.O.J. - References of FBI Documents 4-78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-	2/5/43	LHM to Asst. Atty Gen	2	0	NP
8602-10	5/6/40	New York Report	17	0	NP
65-	9/4/40	New York Report	10	0	NP
8602-6	6/25/42	New York Report	7	0	N.R.
65-	11/28/45	Memo for Atty Gen.	1	1	
101-	3/18/46	Memo to Atty Gen. / Encl	4	2	Summary on Third Party - NP
101-2668-20	5/3/46	Memo for Atty Gen. / Encl	4	4	
65-	3/3/46	Memo for Atty Gen.	1	1	
65-	3/12/48	Memo to Asst. Atty Gen.	1	1	
4087-5	4/3/48	Memo to Asst. Atty Gen.	1	1	
101-	7/22/48	LHM to Asst. Atty Gen. / Encl	5	1	b-7-C, NP

Handwritten note by A.G.

"Agent - Is this man now employed at the State Dept. If so, what do we have on him? TCC 11-29-45

November 23, 1945  
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage activity, it has been reported that Alger Hiss, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., phone, Michigan 0811, has been engaged in espionage for the Soviet Secret Intelligence (NKVD).

I recommend authorization of a technical surveillance on Hiss to determine the extent of his activities on behalf of the Soviets and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

FILED

NOV 26 1945

57-16-67

NOV 26 1945

RECORDS DIVISION

FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

65-56443-581X9

101-2668-15, A memo dated March 18, 1964, to the Attorney General with enclosure of 2 summary reports, one of which is Alger Hiss and a third party who is not a principal in the Hiss investigation. There is no reference to Alger Hiss in this summary and it is being denied under (b) (7) (C) and not pertinent.

The excision that appears on memo dated 11-30-45 was classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 and exempt from automatic declassification. The excision was denied under (b) (1) which was upheld by the Departmental Review Committee as presented.

*Alger Hiss*

#3

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 16, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the request of Miss O'Donnell of your office, there are attached additional copies of the memoranda concerning [REDACTED] and Alger Hiss, which were originally forwarded to you with my memorandum of March 13, 1945.

Enclosure

101-2668-14 changed to  
~~101-2668-15~~  
65-56402-84

51-16-11	
JAN 8 1955	REC'D L G

orig. T  
retd Hoover 12/4/45

November 30, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: ALGER HISS

Reference is made to the note attached to my original recommendation for authorization of a technical surveillance on Alger Hiss in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of determining the extent of his activities on behalf of the Soviets and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents.

You asked, "Is this man now employed at the State Dept. If so, what do we have on him?"

Alger Hiss has been employed at the State Department but is now engaged in activity on behalf of the United Nations Organization.

Mr. Whittaker Chambers, now an editor of "Time Magazine," has advised this Bureau that when he was engaged in Communist underground work for the Soviet NKVD in Washington during the early thirties, Alger Hiss originally employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and subsequently by the Department of State, was a member of the underground Communist espionage group which included Charles Kramer and John Abt.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has during this month, advised the Bureau that she was the principal contact between the Soviets and the Communist underground espionage groups in Washington, D. C., one of which groups was identical with the one reported to the Bureau by Whittaker Chambers. In connection with the activities of the members of this group, she stated that Hiss in the State Department had taken two or three of the members of the group with which John Abt and Charles Kramer were connected and turned them over for direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country.

The information furnished generally by Chambers and by the Bentley woman has proved accurate under investigation, consequently, I wish to renew my recommendation for a technical surveillance on Hiss.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

51-16-61	
8	JAN 2 1955
RECORDED	

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



*(S)* *Alger Hiss*  
*Communist Party U.S.A. File*  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1946

MAR 26 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Alger Hiss of the State Department called at the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 25th, at which time he was interviewed by Bureau officials at his request. He was not questioned in detail with reference to the information available relative to his connection with the Communist Party but was asked to furnish any information which he felt pertinent and from which it was possible that his name had been associated with the Communist Party or any other similar subversive group. I am attaching hereto a copy of the memorandum prepared setting forth the results of this interview.

Respectfully,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

101-2668-20

51-16-67
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 26 1946 P.M.
RECEIVED

*File*



Attachment ✓



March 25, 1940

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Alvin Klee was interviewed at his request at the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 25, 1940, at 2:30 P. M., at which time he furnished the following information:

Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, spoke to Klee regarding the report of two separate committees "on the Hill" which had listed persons belonging to subversive groups and both had listed Klee. It was Klee's recollection that the two committees might possibly have been the House Committee on Un-American Activities and a Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee. He stated that Mr. Byrnes indicated that one of these committees had working for it a former Agent of the FBI.

At that time Mr. Byrnes asked Klee about possible membership in the National Lawyers Guild and about his association with Lee Pressman. Klee stated that he told Mr. Byrnes that he used to know Pressman very well but had had no contacts with him recently. He also mentioned to Mr. Byrnes that he had been interviewed several years ago by a representative of the FBI with regard to alleged membership in subversive organizations. Mr. Byrnes advised Klee that he had discussed this matter with the Attorney General and with the Director of the FBI.

Klee stated that Lee Pressman was a classmate of his at Harvard Law School and had served on the Harvard Law Review with him. After graduation, Klee had seen little of Pressman until they both were employed by the Department of Agriculture. Jerome Frank had selected Klee for employment in the Department of Agriculture either because of a recommendation by Pressman or by Felix Frankfurter, who was a former law professor of Klee's. During the time that Pressman and Klee were employed by the Department of Agriculture, they were very close, but after Pressman left to go with the CIO, Klee saw practically nothing of him.

With regard to membership in subversive organizations, Klee advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing lists of organizations of various kinds, but he was unable to say whether this was a fact. He does recall that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture, he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Klee denied that he was ever a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and did not believe that his wife was ever a member. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. She also could possibly have belonged to some grocery cooperative in Georgetown. Other than these two

51-16-67-

organizations, he was unable to say to what groups his wife, Priscilla Fanoer Holson Hiss, could have belonged, although he did recall that his mother, Mrs. Mary Hiss, who resided in Baltimore, wrote him several years ago stating she had joined some group, the name not recalled by him at this time.

With reference to specific instances which have occurred to Hiss as possibly prompting reports about him, he mentioned the following:

While in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, he was advised of a report received by the FBI that two individuals connected with a Spanish Refugee Aid organization, name not recalled, who had called on Hiss officially, had reported back to their organization that Hiss had advised them on certain matters. Hiss stated he checked his records and found that Irene Kirchway had sent two people, one of whom was a local lawyer, who had a resolution regarding Franco, to Hiss' office to find out certain procedural matters. Hiss stated that he advised these two individuals that he couldn't handle the matter and explained to them the procedural limitations of the secretariat of the UNO. Their resolution regarding Franco was later introduced by the Mexican Government representatives, to the best of his recollection.

Another instance which came to his mind was told him by his former chief in the State Department, Stanley Hornbeck, who is now the Ambassador to the Netherlands. At the time Hiss first came into Hornbeck's office, Hornbeck told him that someone, name unknown to Hiss, had stated that Hiss was "a red". Hiss stated that Hornbeck paid no attention to this report.

During the past year and a half or two years, since the Lumbarton Oaks Conference, many employees of the State Department have made speeches to various groups at the instructions of their superiors in the State Department. One of the individuals making such speeches has been Hiss. To his knowledge there have been accusations that State Department representatives have been "whitewashing the Russians". Hiss thinks there may have been some such allegations regarding him.

In July, 1945, according to Hiss, a friend connected with Reader's Digest advised him that Isaacson Levine had written an article claiming that at the Yalta Conference, Hiss had persuaded the late President Roosevelt to agree to the admission of the Ukraine and Byelorussia to the United Nations at a meeting where Roosevelt, Hiss and Stalin were present. Hiss said that this was a fabrication because he had never met with Roosevelt and Stalin alone, and besides he does not speak the Russian language.



Hiss stated that Mr. Byrnes had mentioned William F. Stone, now in the Department of State, as another individual whose name was mentioned by the two House Committees. Hiss advised he had known Stone for a long time but knew of no Communist Party connections on the part of Stone. He did recall, however, that for a year or two he had been associated with Stone, then a representative of the Foreign Policy Association, in a supper club headed by a Mrs. Moorehead, also with the Foreign Policy Association, who lives on K Street in Washington, D. C., and which consisted of representatives from various government departments who met once or twice a month and heard various speakers on international affairs. He recalls that Lee Pressman represented labor in this supper club and possibly Mordecai Ezekiel represented the Department of Agriculture. He recalls that there was someone from the Department of Interior but was unable to recall the identities of other individuals with whom he met during this two-year period. The meetings, according to Hiss, were often held in the old Evergreen Cafeteria in the Department of Agriculture Building.

Hiss was questioned specifically whether he was at this time or had at any time in the past been a member of the Communist Party and he emphatically stated he had not. He was asked specifically whether he had had any association with the Communist Party at any time in the past and he denied any such contact or association. He was asked specifically whether he had any friends whom he knew to be members of the Communist Party and advised that he knew of no friends who were members of this Party. However, he had heard many people say that Lee Pressman was either a Party Member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact.

Mr. Hiss was specifically asked whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which association might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of any such subversive organization, and he stated that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

May 31, 1946

Right - 16  
May  
#5

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

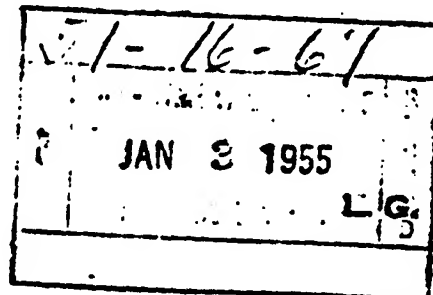
(40-7) You will recall that on Monday evening, May 27th, I advised you of a request received by me from the Clerk of the Senate Appropriations Committee to appear before that Committee in the near future and to bring with me the Bureau files relating to Alger Hiss, George Michanowsky and Gustavo Duran. At that time you advised me that you had talked to Senator McKellar previously about this matter and that, in view of Senator McKellar's illness, you would see Senator McCarran and straighten the situation out.

I assume you have contacted Senator McCarran, and I will not take any further action with reference to this situation unless you advise me to the contrary.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

101-2668-23



C-1316,85 Baltimore

SOLUTION: SOLT

Cancellation - Subversive

ALL-5-3:

None known.

2. Biographical Data:

The subject was born August 6, 1907 at Leeds, England. He was naturalized at Washington, D. C. on September 3, 1940. The subject is reported to be residing in England.

3. Subversive Background:

Elizabeth Bentley identified the subject to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as one who gave information to the Soviet Government. He was employed by the Treasury Department and was a professor at Harvard University. He may have been a member

of the British Staff Commission. He was also a member of the

and was reported to testify regarding the subject's activities.

Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley identified the subject as a

part of the Silvermaster group. Whittaker Chambers stated that

Peters told him that the subject gave a weekly memorandum

to the Treasury Department relating to the Communist Party. Elizabeth

identified the subject as one of the members of the

Institution of Pacific Relations and at hearing regarding Com-

missionary in the United States.

4. Present Status of Case:

Investigation was instituted by memorandum to the District Director at Baltimore, Maryland on February 12, 1953. On May 11, 1953 the State Department was requested to advise did the subject, in fact, reside in Great Britain and whether he has or will shortly repatriate himself.

FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

unable to identify his number

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 24 1950

146-27-3652

58951-117

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn  
Criminal Division

DATE: March 12, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE  
(SOLOMON ADLER)

Reference is made to your conversation with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd of this Bureau on March 4, 1948, at which time you advised that Mr. Foley of the Treasury Department had referred to information furnished by Whittaker Chambers in the Gregory case concerning Solomon Adler. Mr. Foley wanted to know whether Chambers could be made available to the Treasury Department to testify at a loyalty hearing. You will recall that Mr. Ladd informed you that it would be necessary for the Bureau to contact Chambers to determine if he would be willing to testify.

Whittaker Chambers was interviewed in New York City and he stated that he had never seen Solomon Adler and knew the latter only as "Adler of the Treasury Department." While Chambers was in the Washington Communist Party Underground and while in a conversation with J. Peters, his Soviet contact, Peters told him that one Adler of the Treasury Department was supplying him (Peters) with weekly summaries of information that Adler obtained through his employment with the Treasury Department. Chambers at that time was unable to determine what use the Communist Party would have for information of this kind and was of the opinion that probably the Party was using this information for stock market activities.

On specific questioning Chambers stated that he had no factual knowledge indicating that Adler was in fact a member of the Communist Party, but stated that in view of the fact that Adler was furnishing an individual such as Peters with information, he must have been a Communist Party member.

Chambers volunteered that he did not know whether his information concerning Adler would be of any value. However, he did state that if it was deemed necessary, he would appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board and testify as set forth above.

The foregoing is being made available to you in the event you desire to make it available to Mr. Foley.

65-56402-3145

146-201-3652

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 3 1949
DIVISION OF RECORDS

CH. G. W. T.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

48

TO : ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL T. VINCENT QUINN  
FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 3, 1948

SUBJECT: SOLOMON ADLER  
Treasury Department  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

RECEIVED  
APR 7 1948  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Reference is made to the attached memorandum dated March 19, 1948, at New York City, reflecting the results of an interview with Mr. Whittaker Chambers, Senior Editor, Time Magazine, by Mr. Harney and Mr. Spingarn of the Treasury Department, which you made available to Mr. D. M. Ladd of this Bureau on March 23, 1948.

It is noted Mr. Foley of the Treasury Department has indicated to you that that department is desirous of interviewing J. Peters, Nelson Frank, and Louis Budenz, mentioned in the attachment as persons who may know of Adler's activities, to ascertain what they may know regarding such activities, as well as to determine whether they would be willing to appear as witnesses before a Loyalty Hearing Board of the Treasury Department.

As you are aware, Adler is one of the principal subjects in the Gregory Case. A Loyalty investigation of Adler has not been conducted by this Bureau, pending the outcome of the presentation of the facts in this case to a Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York.

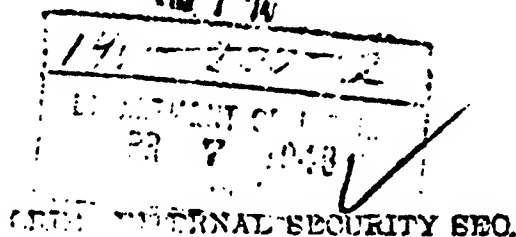
From the available information, it appears that the Treasury Department proposes to take action against Adler under the Loyalty Program. In view of this, it is suggested that you may wish to advise the Treasury Department that since the FBI has been given exclusive jurisdiction over this Program, the Bureau is interviewing Messrs. Frank and Budenz to ascertain what they may know concerning Adler's activities and also to determine if they would appear as witnesses before the Treasury Loyalty Hearing Board.

This Bureau will not endeavor to interview J. Peters, because, as you know, he recently was taken into custody in connection with deportation charges.

The results of the interviews with Messrs. Frank and Budenz will be made available to you immediately upon their receipt, for referral to Mr. Foley of the Treasury Department.

Attachment

121-4089-5



See Reference 121-4089-9

This document is a 5 page LHM/mcl dated 7-22-48  
from the Dir, FBI to ASst Atty GEN. Office.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

Subsection (b) (7) (C) of the FOIA was used to withhold the name or names of the third parties which were mentioned in the released data and were not intimately involved with the Hiss/Chambers perjury investigation. The release of these names might lead to the assumption that the FBI has an investigation on these parties. Therefore, the release of these names would be an unwarranted invasion of their privacy.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Communist Party Connections

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Senior Editor, TIME, INCORPORATED, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised he never actually met the employee but that while he, CHAMBERS, was in the Washington, D. C. Communist Party underground, J. PATRICK told him that SCHLOMER ADLER, of the Treasury Department, was supplying him, PATRICK, with weekly summaries of information which ADLER had obtained through his employment with the Treasury Department. CHAMBERS believed PATRICK to have been the head of the Underground Section of the Communist Party in the United States. CHAMBERS stated further that he could not advise as to what use the Communist Party would have for information of this kind but expressed the opinion that probably the Communist Party had used the same for stock market activities. CHAMBERS stated he had no factual knowledge as to ADLER actually being a Communist Party member, but advised that in view of the fact ADLER was furnishing an individual like PATRICK with information, he, CHAMBERS, inferred ADLER must have been a Communist Party member.

It is to be noted that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party and former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist Party newspaper. Mr. CHAMBERS stated he would be willing to appear before a Loyalty board but he did not desire to furnish a signed statement.

It is to be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by officials of the U. S. Treasury Department on March 19, 1948 in connection with instant investigation, at which time CHAMBERS furnished substantially the same information as set forth above.

J. PATRICK, mentioned by CHAMBERS as above reported, is also known as ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, and his true name is reported to be GOLDBERG or GOLDBERG. He is a Communist Party functionary in New York City.

Inventory Worksheet  
FD-503 (2-18-77)

pg 2

File No: contd.

Re: SOS Referrals

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
74- 1333-9	9/21/48	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-89	12/9/48	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-9168	12/13/48	Memo to Atty GEN	5	5	
74- 1333-266	12/14/48	Memo to Atty GEN	2	2	
74- 1333-70	2/15/48	Memo to Atty GEN	2	2	
74- 1333-416	12/16/48	Memo to Peyton Ford	2	2	
74- 1333-90	12/16/48	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-314	12/24/48	Memo to Atty GEN	2	2	
74- 1333-417	12/27/48	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-613	12/29/48	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-523	12/30/48	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-574	12/30/48	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	



Attorney General

Director, FBI

ALGER HISS

FILED  
BY  
OCT 14 1953

September 21, 1948

I thought you might be interested in the following information which was recently furnished to an agent of this Bureau by Colonel H. B. Hayden, formerly Maine State Director of Selective Service and who is presently employed as a Loan Guaranty Officer for the State of Maine at Augusta, Maine.

Hayden advised that on September 3, 1948 he attended a dinner and cocktail party at the Deer Isle, Maine, summer home of Frederick Hitz, an attorney in the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. According to Hayden, Hitz was intoxicated at this party and during the evening made a statement that the Washington law firm of Covington, Gordon and Acheson had offered his brother, William Hitz, \$25,000 to leave the Justice Department and defend Alger Hiss. Hayden stated that the reason for this offer was to add respectability in the defense of Hiss, because of Hitz' influential connections. Colonel Hayden described Dean Acheson of the above law firm as a "pro Russian friend of Alger Hiss."

In furnishing the above information, Hayden stated that he believed this information should be made available to the Justice Department and to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He requested that his name remain confidential insofar as possible but stated that he would be willing to testify to the above if necessary.

Colonel Hayden further advised that the following persons were present when the above statement was made by Frederick Hitz: Dr. and Mrs. Kauffman of Deer Isle, Maine; Dr. and Mrs. Harrison of Dover, Maryland; Mrs. Frederick Hitz; and an attorney named Quinlan of Washington, D. C.

FILED  
BY LD  
OCT 13 1953

51-16-67  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OCT 13 1953  
RECORDS BRANCH

74-1333-9

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

FROM : Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

Ford #11

Date: December 1948

DEC 19 1948

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 8, 1948, which advised that the House Un-American Activities Committee would make available the documents in their possession and that copies of them would be made for the Department.

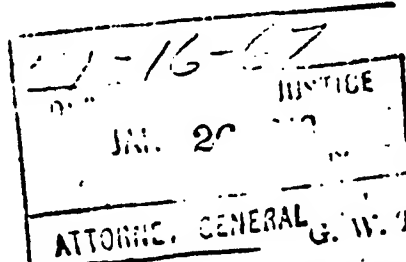
On the afternoon of December 8, 1948, when Agents of this Bureau contacted Congressman Mundt, the Congressman advised that the only copy of the documents available was presently being examined by the State Department to determine what portion can be released with regard to possible prejudice to the public welfare. Congressman Nixon at this point stated that only two copies of the film were made; that one copy is presently being utilized in connection with the proceedings in New York City and the other is in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mr. Nixon pointed out that the Justice Department and the FBI certainly have access to the copy being utilized at New York, and further stated that he felt no additional copies should be made. Congressman Rankin made the remark that he did not see why the FBI did not obtain the copy desired from the Attorney General. Congressman Mundt advised that there may have been some misunderstanding based upon his previous conversation with an official of this Bureau and suggested that he be recontacted later in the afternoon.

For your information all of the documents that the committee made available to the Grand Jury in New York have already been received by this Bureau. However, it is believed that the committee did not make everything available to the Grand Jury. A discreet effort will be made to determine whether the committee has any films or documents which were not made available to the Grand Jury. If the committee states that they have furnished everything to the Grand Jury, then this Bureau will have possession of complete copies.

I have been informed through a reliable source close to the committee that Congressman Nixon is attempting to embarrass this Bureau if possible in connection with this matter, and that he also intends to do everything he can to have me called before the committee to testify.

I will keep you advised of all pertinent developments in this connection.

*No testimony before Committee -*



RECORD

74-1333-89

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
The Attorney General

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

I thought you would be interested in knowing that the press is making inquiries concerning the FBI having cleared Alger Hiss while he was employed by the State Department. One of the stories the press has picked up is that "When the former Secretary of State Byrnes heard ugly rumors going around regarding Hiss, he referred the matter to the FBI who cleared Hiss." The press is also saying that John Foster Dulles, prior to the time he appointed Alger Hiss to the position of President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, took the matter up with the FBI, who cleared Hiss.

For your information if such statements have been made, they are entirely false since the FBI, as you know, never clears or charges anyone. Furthermore, a thorough review of the contents of the FBI files reflects that the FBI could not have cleared Hiss.

On September 2, 1939, Whittaker Chambers had a meeting with Adolph A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, at which time Chambers revealed his activities in connection with an underground apparatus of the Communist Party in agencies of the United States Government from approximately 1935 to 1937.

The following information appears in Mr. Berle's notes taken at the time of his interview with Chambers regarding Alger Hiss:

"Alger Hiss  
Asst to Sayre - CP - 1937  
Member of underground Com - active  
Baltimore Boys  
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist-  
Early days of New Deal"

Therefore, the State Department was on notice of Hiss' reported activities at that time.

In connection with the Canadian Espionage case, Igor Guzenko, former code clerk of the Soviet Embassy in Canada, stated that there was a Soviet agent in the State Department whom he described as an Assistant of Stettinins, then the U. S. Secretary of State. Further details were not available. This information was first furnished to the FBI on September 10, 1945, by the Canadian authorities.

74-1333-968

51-15-1
DEC 20 1948
G. W. T.



On October 11, 1945, I had a conference with Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson and during my conversation with Mr. Acheson, he inquired as to whether I had any information concerning the identity of the person referred to by Guzenko. I told Mr. Acheson that at that time we had not been able to definitely establish the identity of this man. He asked me if I had any suspects. I told him that we had one party in mind as a possible suspect, although there was no direct evidence to sustain this suspicion. I told him that the suspected man was Alger Hiss but that I did not feel it was the time to make any accusation as there was no direct proof of the same. Mr. Acheson stated that he would not mention Mr. Hiss' name to the Secretary of State as he assumed that I might do so in my talk with the Secretary of State. I told Mr. Acheson that I did not intend to mention Hiss' name to the Secretary of State because of the vagueness of the suspicion.

On November 15, 1945, I had a conference with Secretary of State Byrnes at the request of the President in order to discuss the Gregory Case and the Canadian espionage case. During this conference, I mentioned the names of a number of individuals who were named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Soviet espionage.- I did not mention Alger Hiss to the Secretary because he had not been definitely identified.

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States," dated November 27, 1945, which reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. This summary contained the information Bentley had given regarding Alger Hiss. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Spruille Braden of the State Department on December 7, 1945.

On March 14, 1946, Mr. Reams, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State Byrnes, advised an Agent of this Bureau that Alger Hiss was on the Secretary of State's "pending" list, and that Hiss was to be given no further consideration for promotion or assignment of responsible duties in the State Department, and that a study should be made of his case to determine if he could be dismissed summarily under Civil Service regulations. Mr. Reams stated that Secretary Byrnes was of the definite opinion that Alger Hiss should be disposed of, but was concerned over the best manner in which to accomplish this.

While I was discussing other matters with you on March 19, 1946, you advised me that Secretary of State Byrnes wanted to dismiss Alger Hiss, but had been told that he cannot do this without giving him a hearing as he was a Civil Service employee. At that time I advised you that I did not think a hearing would be wise as the material against Hiss was confidential and if it were not used there would not be enough evidence against him; that I thought the best thing the Secretary could do would be to move Hiss to an innocuous position where he would understand the situation and resign. I also suggested that the Secretary of State might desire to take Senators Connally and Vandenberg into his confidence as they are friends of Hiss and that they would understand the situation. You indicated that you would call the Secretary of State and tell him this.

During a conversation I had with you on March 20, 1946, the matter of Alger Hiss again came up, at which time you advised me that Secretary of State Byrnes proposed, if the Justice Department agreed, to call Alger Hiss in and inform him that complaints against him had been received without disclosing the source to him. I suggested to you that it seemed to me that as soon as Hiss is questioned, the questions will alert him as to the nature of the information the Bureau had about him. I indicated to you the possibility that Secretary Byrnes might use the Department of Justice as an alibi saying that he had called upon the Department of Justice to investigate Hiss and that following these investigations the Department of Justice had found nothing to warrant the dismissal of Hiss. I further pointed out that this would put the Justice Department in an awkward position and would be subjected to possible future criticism.

On the same day, I returned a call of Secretary of State Byrnes and I told him that I understood the position he was in, referring to the Hiss matter, but because of the fact that any interview with Hiss at that time would alert him and ruin an important espionage investigation, I would suggest that he contact several key men in the House and Senate and explain his predicament to them, pointing out that he wanted their help in avoiding any criticism from "the Hill." Secretary of State Byrnes stated he thought this might be a solution to the problem and said he would call some of these men. Subsequently I advised you of my conversation with Secretary Byrnes and you expressed agreement with this proposal.

On March 21, 1946, Secretary Byrnes again contacted me concerning the Hiss matter and the Secretary stated that he had called Hiss in and asked him if he was ever a member of any organization with

By letter dated November 25, 1946, a summary in the Gregory case dated October 21, 1946, in which the allegation of Elizabeth Bentley against Alger Hiss and others was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this summary was also furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated December 12, 1946. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of October 21, 1946, based on the allegations of Miss Bentley.

By letter dated March 25, 1946, the Secretary of State was advised that Alger Hiss had appeared at this Bureau on that date at which time he was interviewed by an official of the Bureau. Hiss was asked to furnish any information in his possession which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss had furnished to this Bureau.

After my conversation with Secretary Byrnes, I contacted you and generally outlined my conversation with the Secretary, pointing out that when Hiss came to this Bureau he was going to do the talking and we would do the listening.

subversive tendencies. Hiss swore that he had never been a member of any such organization. During the course of the Secretary's talk with Hiss, it was decided Hiss should be referred to this Bureau for an interview by a Bureau official. I told him that I had left instructions with Assistant Director D. N. Ladd that if Hiss wanted to come over and talk to us it would be perfectly agree-able, but there were some things that we could not ask him because certain questions would disclose information on current cases. I told the Secretary that if Hiss wanted to make any statement or re-late anything about his association that he might surmise would place him under suspicion we would be very glad to listen to him. The Secretary stated that he wished we would do this. The Secre-tary advised that the part of the report on Hiss that impressed him was the statement of Whitaker Chambers. He inquired as to what kind of a man Chambers was and I told him that he was a very good man, explaining that he was senior editor of "Time Magazine."

The records of this Bureau fail to reflect that any inquiry was made by John Foster Dulles concerning Alger Hiss.

The above is being made available to you for clarification of the existing rumors being made by the press.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO : The Attorney General  
 FROM : The Director, FBI  
 SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
 PERJURY  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 14, 1943

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DEC 15 1943

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the microfilm in this matter which has been in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Congressman Richard Nixon, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, advised the Federal Court in New York City on December 13, 1943 that he would turn this microfilm over to the FBI this morning. I desire to advise that at 9:40 AM today Assistant Director D. M. Ladd received a telephone call from Mr. Stripling, General Counsel of the Committee, at which time he referred to the agreement for the delivery of this film. Mr. Stripling stated that the Committee had a meeting at 10:30 AM this morning and that Congressman Nixon desired to tell the Committee of the commitment prior to delivering the film and that, therefore, it would be around eleven o'clock before the film was delivered to this Bureau.

At 11:38 AM Mr. Ladd received a telephone call from Mr. Louis Russell, an Investigator for the Committee, and he advised that two rolls of microfilm were being sent to this Bureau at that time by Mr. Wheeler who would deliver them to Mr. Ladd's office. Mr. Ladd inquired as to whether these films had been developed. Mr. Russell stated that they had been exposed but that the Committee could not do anything with them. He was asked if this was all of the microfilm and Mr. Russell advised that it was not; that there was a total of five rolls but that the Committee wanted to use the other three rolls to question other witnesses. He was asked when this would be sent to the Bureau and Mr. Russell stated it might come up later today or tomorrow.

At 11:55 AM Mr. Wheeler, who is also an Investigator for the Committee, called at the office of Assistant Director D. M. Ladd and in the presence of Inspector H. B. Fletcher exhibited three containers in which there was microfilm. He advised that one of the containers had been slightly opened when recovered and as a result had become light-fogged and the negatives therein were a complete blank. The other two contained photographs of Navy documents. They were already developed, however, according to Mr. Wheeler, and they were not too clear due to the age of the film prior to the time the Committee recovered and developed it.

Mr. Wheeler stated that this material had been developed by a Mr. Schmidt of the Veterans Administration. Mr. Ladd inquired whether there were any other microfilms or documents and Mr. Wheeler advised that there were two other rolls which the Committee had retained. He was asked when this would be made available to this Bureau. He stated he did not know, but presumed when the first three were returned to the Committee.

51-16-67

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74-1333-266



At 4:20 PM Mr. Wheeler returned to Mr. Ladd's office and advised that he was returning the film and that the Laboratory had finished with it. Mr. Ladd again inquired as to when this Bureau would be able to have the other two rolls and Mr. Wheeler stated he could bring them back this afternoon or tomorrow morning (December 15th). Mr. Ladd suggested, if possible, that he bring them this evening in order that they might be processed. Wheeler stated that four of the rolls were Eastman films and the records of the Eastman Kodak Company reflected that they were manufactured in 1936; that one of the rolls, which would be one of the two rolls he has not as yet brought over, was manufactured by Dupont and, according to Wheeler, could have been made in either 1936 or 1944. Apparently the Dupont Company stated that this could not be determined without examining the film itself.

With reference to the material in the first three rolls, Mr. Wheeler advised that the Committee had so far identified ten or twelve Navy documents in this first group and that he thought if this Bureau checked with the Office of Naval Intelligence, they would know which documents had been identified and could furnish us this information.

At 5:12 PM Mr. Wheeler returned and brought with him one roll of film. He stated he would have to get the other roll and bring that up later in the evening. Inspector Fletcher took him to the Laboratory where the film is being examined.

Mr. Wheeler returned to Mr. Ladd's office at 6:12 PM and Inspector Fletcher escorted him to the Laboratory so that the roll he brought in at that time could be processed. This last roll was identified as the Dupont film, concerning which there is a question as to whether it was manufactured in 1936 or 1944.

The FBI Laboratory is making a check of this film for identifying marks for the purpose of determining the age of the particular film.

When the FBI Laboratory examination has been completed, the results will be immediately made available to you and to Mr. Campbell.

You will be kept currently informed of any pertinent developments during the course of this investigation.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

#15  
December 15, 1948

Orig. to Ford  
1-3-49  
as marked para. below.

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 14, 1948, concerning the microfilm which was turned over to this Bureau for examination on that date.

The films turned over to the FBI Laboratory were five 35 mm. negatives for copy. These negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as the "pumpkin" microfilms. The negatives submitted were identified as follows:

- (A) Grand Jury Exhibit #49
- (B) Grand Jury Exhibit #51
- (C) Grand Jury Exhibit #48
- (D) Grand Jury Exhibit #47
- (E) Grand Jury Exhibit #50.

FILE

With reference to negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emulsion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible, however, 35 photographs were at least partially legible, and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

Film E was submitted with films A and B but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it and make it at least partially visible but these efforts were unsuccessful.

Film C was a film allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 22 exposures. This was a negative of a Kodak film. It was in good condition and one set of enlarged prints was made from the negatives. Three additional copies of each photograph were later made from the first set of prints.

74-1333-76

**Memo for The Attorney General**

Film D was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 36 exposures. It was observed to bear the notation "Dupont 428 nitrate" along the edge of the negative at twelve inch intervals. It also bore framemarkers 19 mm. apart. This negative was also in good condition and four enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

A comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the FBI Laboratory and no additional documents were developed from the film, however, the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible. Some of these documents were developed so that they are now readable.

A study is being made of these particular documents in an effort to more definitely identify the nature of them so they can be possibly identified with the originals in one of the Government agencies.

You will, of course, be kept advised in this matter.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : MR. PEYTON FORD  
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM : THE DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 16, 1948

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - PERJURY  
ALGER HISS - PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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Joel  
asked to advise  
Hys  
Advised

You will recall that you desired to be advised of the names of any present State Department employees which might come up during the course of the investigation in this matter. The following is submitted for your information.

Whittaker Chambers stated in a pretrial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland on November 5, 1948, that one of the activities of Alger Hiss was to attempt to draw new people of culture into the Chambers apparatus. Chambers said that as a result Hiss approached Noel Field, Lawrence Duggan, one Yost, first name believed to be John, and one Trueblood, all State Department employees. He said that Hiss' efforts concerning Field ceased when it was ascertained that Field was a member of another apparatus. His efforts concerning Duggan were likewise discontinued when Duggan was found to be a close friend of Noel Field. Chambers stated that no results were realized by Hiss in his efforts concerning Yost and Trueblood. However, Hiss entertained them and was entertained at their homes. Hiss allegedly discussed various questions, such as the Spanish Civil War, with Yost and Trueblood, and found them to be unsympathetic to the Communist cause, thereafter ceasing his efforts toward them. These efforts on the part of Hiss apparently were made during the last part of 1936 or the early part of 1937.

Noel Field is presently out of the country and is unavailable for interview. Lawrence Duggan was interviewed on December 10, 1948 and could not recall the recruitment effort by Hiss.

Edward G. Trueblood is presently employed as Counsellor, U. S. Embassy, at Santiago, Chile. He was located in Washington, D. C. with the State Department from 1934 to 1937. The files of this Bureau reflect that Miss Elizabeth Bentley alleged that Maurice Halperin furnished her copies of OSS reports pertaining to South American affairs. Investigation in the Gregory case has disclosed that shortly after Halperin entered on duty with the Office of Strategic Services in the early 1940's, he was sent on a trip to Mexico and apparently while there became acquainted with Trueblood, who at that time was connected with the American Embassy in Mexico City. Trueblood had been in contact with Halperin in Washington, D. C. and offered his services if at any time he could be of assistance to Halperin. It has been reliably reported that on September 10, 1946 Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, was in contact with the wife of Donald Hiss concerning a nursery in the Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. Priscilla Hiss advised that an Eddy Trueblood, who lived in Bethesda, had a child of the age to be placed in a nursery school and had previously asked Alger Hiss about the school.

Charles W. Yost is presently employed as Counsellor, U. S. Legation, Vienna, Austria. He was located with the State Department at Washington, D. C. from 1935 to 1945. During the summer of 1940 it was reliably reported that Yost had been in contact with the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., apparently on official business, except for one occasion, namely, August 14, 1940, when he thanked Ulrich Von Gienanth, Second Secretary, for assistance in getting two relatives out of Poland. The State Department files reflect that Yost has a Polish wife, which possibly may explain his contact with the German Embassy.

State Department files contain no evidence of suspicion directed toward either Trueblood or Yost, except a minor criticism of Trueblood by his superiors when he was assigned to a South American diplomatic post to the effect that he had "somewhat extreme political views." Trueblood was criticized in 1939 at Santiago for tending to consort exclusively with radicals. No other Trueblood was employed by the State Department during the pertinent period.

Chambers stated in a pretrial deposition on November 17, 1948, that he attended a meeting of a Communist Party cell headed by Henry Collins at the home of Richard Post in Alexandria, Virginia. Shortly thereafter he separated Post from the apparatus headed by Collins and took Post into his own apparatus. Thereafter Post obtained a position in the State Department and became a Foreign Service Officer. Chambers stated he maintained intermittent contact with Post, but Post never furnished any information while he was a member of this underground apparatus. Chambers said that shortly after Post joined this group, he, Chambers, disassociated himself with it and has no knowledge of Post's subsequent activities.

The Post mentioned by Chambers is believed to be identical with Richard Howell Post, Foreign Service Officer, Department of State. Post is being interviewed in connection with the above allegations.

#17

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: December 16, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
PERJURY;  
ESPIONAGE - R

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers produced 65 pages of typewritten documents at the pretrial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. These documents were obtained by the Baltimore Office of this Bureau and have been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department.

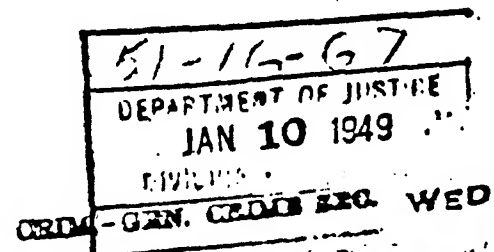
Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available to the Washington Field Office of this Bureau a list of original State Department documents from which the paraphrasings or copies of these documents were made.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of this list containing identifications of these State Department documents.

Mr. Nicholson advised that he is having photostatic copies of these documents prepared for you in accordance with your request and that these documents will be made available to you in the near future. In view of the nature of these documents and the information already at hand, it is thought that you may deem it advisable to request Mr. Nicholson to expedite the submission of this material.

There is also enclosed herewith a photostatic set of typewritten charts showing the interdepartmental distribution of these documents.

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell  
Assistant Attorney General

74-1333-90



160

LABENT PROPHET - B

1950

**EXHIBIT CHARGES**

7-1534CL FBI

THE APPROVED QUALITY

[illegible]

December 25, 1942

It was ascertained that either of the following individuals, both of whom are long-time Eastman employees, may be used for purposes of subpoenas:

Henry T. Ireland, Superintendent of Cine and Heat Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York.

Joseph C. Golan, Assistant Superintendent of same department with the same address as above.

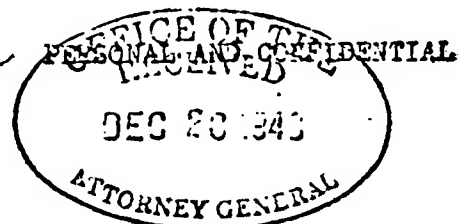
The above is for your additional information in this matter.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

*Whittaker Chambers #19*  
**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

*Hand copy to*  
*See*  
*Lower*  
TO : The Attorney General  
FROM : Director, FBI  
SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;  
ALGER HISS;  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 27, 1948



You will recall that Whittaker Chambers has informed that one "Felix" was a photographer for his underground Communist Party apparatus who photographed documents in his apartment in Baltimore, Maryland.

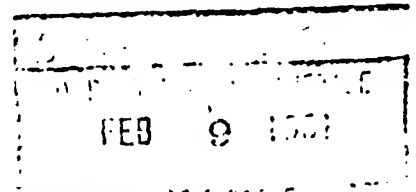
On December 19, 1948, Whittaker Chambers accompanied agents of the Baltimore Office to the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland where he had previously stated that "Felix" lived in 1937 or 1938. After touring the neighborhood, Chambers named as first choice the 2100 block of Callow Avenue, second, the 2100 block of Brookfield, and third, the 2100 block of Linden Avenue, Baltimore, as the likely residence of "Felix". Investigation developed that from April, 1937 through April, 1938, Felix August Inslerman lived at 2113 Callow Avenue. Selective Service records for this individual reflected that his employment included airplane designer, draftsman, electrician, professional engineer, inspector, and photographer. The records further reflected that Inslerman was employed in the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, as group engineer in 1942 and thereafter was employed at Republic Aviation Company, at Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, as an engineer.

A photograph of Inslerman was obtained and was exhibited to Whittaker Chambers on December 21, 1948 and Chambers positively identified Inslerman as the photographer known to him as "Felix".

Inslerman is presently employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, on a project known as the "Hermes Project", which is under U. S. Army control. He is working on the hydraulic tail assembly of missiles and rockets. This work is regarded as extremely confidential and important.

Inslerman was interviewed by agents of this Bureau on December 23, 1948, and furnished a signed statement denying any affiliations with or knowledge of the allegations made concerning him by Chambers. He consented to a waiver of search to search his residence at RFD #2, Cambridge, New York. This search resulted in the agents finding a box of miscellaneous material including plans and technical data, some marked confidential, the property of the Republic Aircraft Company and/or the U. S. Army Air Force, and 36 rolls of 35 mm film, some of which were developed and some undeveloped. These films will be processed by the FBI Laboratory upon receipt in Washington and you will be advised of the results.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division



74-1333-417



Director, FBI

PERJURY

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.  
ALGER HISS, et al  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

December 29, 1948  
What about this #21

In the course of the investigation of the above-captioned case it was believed desirable to contact Timothy Hobson, stepson of Alger Hiss, and Horace W. Schmahl, a private investigator for Mr. Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, for information pertaining to the location of the Woodstock typewriter and additional specimens.

On December 27, 1948, the New York Office advised that Mr. T. J. Donegan preferred that the proposed interviews with Schmahl and Timothy Hobson be held in abeyance at this time; that such interviews would have to be arranged through Attorney McLean and that the statements of Alger Hiss to the Special Agents of the Baltimore Office in Baltimore that the typewriter was disposed of subsequent to 1938 may be recalled. Mr. Donegan feels that this is a very strong point and disputes the testimony of Alger Hiss before the Grand Jury. Mr. Donegan further stated that since all of these people were previously interviewed, little results of value would be obtained and that the Government's position may be damaged by such interviews at this time.

In view of the request of Mr. Donegan, Timothy Hobson and Horace W. Schmahl will not be contacted.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

Orig. to Campbell 12-31-48

51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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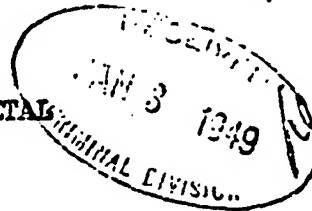
74-1333-613

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: December 30, 1948

FROM : THE DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

#22

Bessie  
Average

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 27, 1948, advising of the identity of the photographer "Felix" as Felix August Inslerman, who is presently employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

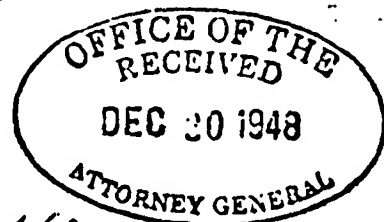
During the course of a search of Inslerman's residence at RFD #2, Cambridge, New York, a quantity of 35mm films were recovered. These films are now being examined in the FBI Laboratory.

In connection with this examination, the FBI Laboratory is desirous of having access to the 35mm film presently in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee in order that it can be compared with the film found in Inslerman's possession and particularly to determine if both films were used in the same camera.

It will be appreciated if you will again arrange to secure the film from the House Un-American Activities Committee in order that this examination can be made.

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

*File with*  
Telephoned Congressman Nixon  
and arranged to have S.B.S. Agent  
contact him and stopping at  
10: A.M. 1/4/49. Mr. Inslerman will be  
made available. Then called S.B.S. Agent, S.B.S.  
and arranged to have  
S.B.S. Agent pick it  
up. off 1/3/49



51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JAN 3 1949	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
CRIM. GEN. CRIME SEC.	WED

74-1333-523

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: December 30, 1948

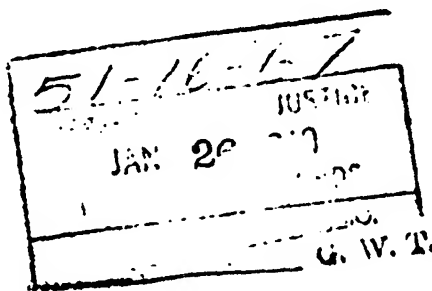
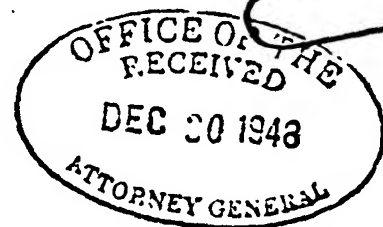
FROM : THE DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R*Watch for these*

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 16, 1948, which enclosed a list of original State Department documents from which the paraphrasings of copies of the documents turned over by Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, were made. This list was obtained from Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Division of Security, State Department. Mr. Nicholson has advised that he is having photostatic copies of these documents prepared for you pursuant to your request and that they would be made available to you in the near future.

It will be appreciated if you will advise me immediately when these documents will be made available to you in order that the investigation of this matter can be carried forward in the most expeditious manner.

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division



*2-11-49  
G. W. T.*

74-1333-574

Contd.

Pg 3

File No: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: SSS - Referrals

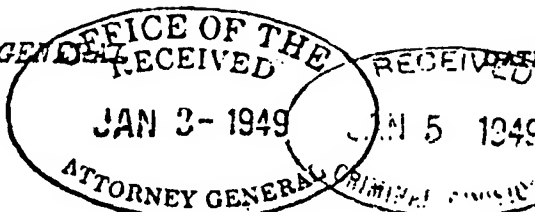
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
74- 1333-625	12/1/48	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
74-1333- 631	1/4/49	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-723	1/4/49	LHM to Atty GEN	2	2	
74- 1333-636	1/5/49	Memo to Atty GEN	2	2	
74- 1333-788	1/7/49	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-848	1/10/49	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-1921	1/17/49	Memo to Atty GEN	6	6	
74- 1333-1369	1/26/49	Memo to Atty GEN	2	2	
74- 1333-1311	1/31/49	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	(b)(3)
74- 1333-4500	1/31/50	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
74- 1333-1629	2/1/49	Memo to Atty GEN / encl	4	4	
74- 1333-1441	2/1/49	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
 FROM : Director, FBI  
 SUBJECT:



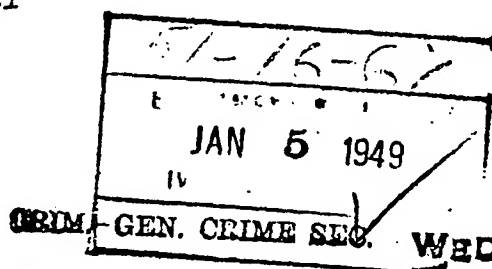
December 31, 1948  
 # 25424

Set copy & give it to [unclear]

I have noted from the press that the House Committee on Un-American Activities recalled Whittaker Chambers, who testified before them at some length during this week. I would suggest that the Department might desire to secure from the Committee a copy of the transcript of Whittaker Chambers' testimony on this occasion in order that it might be checked to determine whether he has given them any new information not previously furnished by him to either the Federal Grand Jury in New York or to this Bureau on the occasion of interviews with him.

In the event you secure a copy of this transcript, I would appreciate receiving a copy of it for appropriate review.

cc - Assistant Attorney General  
 Alexander M. Campbell,  
 Criminal Division



74-1333-425

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

FROM : John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: January 4, 1949

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

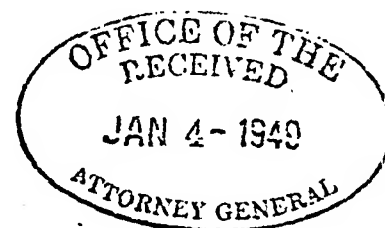
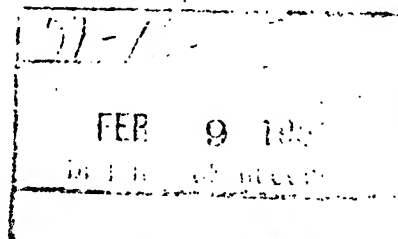
Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 20, 1948, concerning Franklin Victor Reno. In referenced memorandum you were advised of the pertinent information concerning Reno with the exception of interviews then pending with Edward J. McShane and John L. Kelley, with whom Reno was collaborating in writing a book.

John Leroy Kelley, an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California, when interviewed on December 21 and 22, 1948, stated that he met Reno in August, 1942, and associated with him closely until the Fall of 1945. He denied any knowledge of Reno having furnished classified information to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized persons. He stated that he presently has in his possession several pamphlets which he identified as Ballistics Research Laboratory Reports published by the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, which are classified in nature. He claims that he has authority by virtue of his position as a Consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds to retain possession of classified information.

Professor Edward J. McShane of the University of Virginia on December 17, 1948, advised that he has never received any restricted or classified documents from Reno but has received numerous restricted documents direct from the Commanding Officer at the laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He stated that he is entitled to such documents as a Consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He advised that the book on which he is collaborating with Reno is on mathematical computations and theory as related to ballistics, and that the book has been submitted to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for censoring.

Copies of the investigative reports of Special Agent David E. Todd, San Francisco, California, dated December 24, 1948, and Special Agent Leonard M. Walters, Richmond, Virginia, dated December 22, 1948, which copies cover the interviews with McShane and Kelley, were furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell by letter dated December 30, 1948.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell



74-1333-631



# Office Memorandum

Jay David Whitaker Chambers  
1-7-49 #28

Original returned to FBI with AG's note appearing on this photostatic copy.

TO: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: Director, FBI

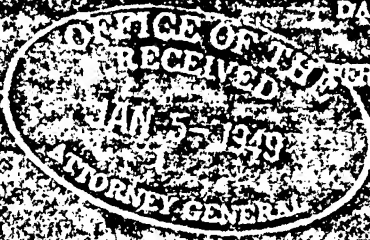
SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

was, et al.

Perjury

Espionage - R

DATE: January 6, 1949



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 22, 1948, in which you were furnished information concerning Laurence Duggan.

During the interview with Duggan by agents of this Bureau on December 19, 1948, Duggan stated that he was approached by two individuals to furnish information for the use of the Soviets or the Communist International when he was employed in the State Department. One of these persons was Frederick Vanderbilt Field. He stated that Field was a classmate of his at Harvard and he recalled that Field approached him for this information some time during the years 1936 or 1937. He stated he could not recall the words used by Field in this connection but stated there was no question in his mind as to the meaning of Field's words. He advised that he turned down the proposition made to him by Field.

On December 30, 1948, Frederick Vanderbilt Field was interviewed at New Britain, Connecticut, and he stated that he desired to consult his attorney prior to making any statements. He advised that he planned to consult with his attorney early the following week and would then contact the New York Office of this Bureau relative to discussing this matter.

Field was interviewed on January 5, 1949, at his office in the presence of his attorney, Harold L. Gammeter, a partner of Madachnick. At the outset of the interview, Field requested to be furnished with a complete transcript of the interview made by agents of this Bureau with Laurence Duggan on December 19, 1948. When the agents refused to furnish him with this transcript, Field advised that upon advice received from his attorney, he had prepared a statement which reads as follows:

On Sunday, December 20, 1948, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, during a television interview, stated, according to the press of the following day, that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he was approached ten years ago by two persons in connection with an alleged Communist espionage ring but that he had refused them. Both the Attorney General and I took exception to the fact that he had refused them. The matter of identification was left to the House Committee on the regular Sunday night broadcast and the next night it was alleged that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he was approached by two persons who were direct competitors of the F.B.I. had even heard of other charges. It then the information in the Laurence Duggan's alleged statement was made public. The information has been given nationwide publicity and the F.B.I. in connivance with agents of the F.B.I. called upon me at my home in New Britain, Connecticut, on December 30, 1948, and indicated

cc: Mr. Alexander M. Campbell

Assistant Attorney General

74-1333-723



and they wished to question me regarding the alleged information concerning me which had been attributed to Laurence Duggan. I arranged to meet the agents of the F.B.I. at my office in New York City on January 2, 1949, at 4:30 p.m. At that time I requested them to permit me to see a transcript of the alleged statements concerning me which they attributed to Mr. Duggan. This they refused to do. In view of my conviction that Mr. Duggan could not and did not make statements concerning me of the character and innuendo leaked by the F.B.I., in view of the refusal of the F.B.I. agents to disclose in context the statements concerning me which are attributed to Mr. Duggan, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding or distortion such as has apparently been generated in this case, I prepared this statement which I delivered to the agents at the meeting referred to. Laurence Duggan was for many years a personal friend of mine. We were classmates at Harvard, in the class of 1927, roomed in the same group and were both officers of our class. After college we kept up our acquaintance by seeing each other occasionally. Our relationship was one of long term friendship nothing more. I do not and cannot believe that Mr. Duggan made the statements concerning me which the F.B.I. has, by leak and innuendo, accused him. I deny categorically any implication that I was at any time involved in any form of espionage, that I violated or attempted to violate any official secrets, or that I attempted to obtain from Mr. Duggan confidential information of any sort. I regard the action of the F.B.I. in the circumstances as grossly improper and most

After the interviewing agents perused Mr. Duggan's statement, they advised that no leak had been made to Mr. Drew Pearson by this Bureau. Mr. Duggan advised that his prepared statement would be his only comment concerning this entire matter.

I thought you would be interested in the above information and I want to point out to you that, of course, no information of any kind has been made available to Mr. Pearson by any representative of this Bureau.

*J. David Whitaker Chambers*

#29

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

January 5, 1949

*what was  
his testimony  
before H.Q.*

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases  
ALGER HISS  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with instant case, Max Bedacht was interviewed on January 4, 1949 at his farm, the Old Chantz Farm, R.F.D. 1, Frenchtown, New Jersey. Max Bedacht is the former General Secretary of the International Workers Order, who was recently expelled from the New Jersey Communist Party Convention for expressing a lack of confidence in the present Party leadership.

Bedacht stated that he recalled Whittaker Chambers as a former employee of New Masses. He recalled meeting Chambers in the early 1930's at some sort of Communist Party function or meeting, the nature of which he was unable to recall. At that time Bedacht was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the International Workers Order. During the spring of 1933 Bedacht stated that he went to Russia to attend a Comintern conference to discuss the problems of the movement. In 1937 he went to Spain as a delegate to the International Brigade, taking with him materials and gifts for the Brigade.

Bedacht stated that he read the testimony of Chambers in the newspapers but that he had no dealings or contacts as Chambers described. He denied meeting Chambers regularly at any time and denied contacts with anyone who was connected with the underground acting as a Soviet agent, although he stated that he realized that all countries have intelligence agents.

Bedacht stated that the Communist Party never had anything to do with the underground movement as described by Chambers or he would have known of such activities through his position in the Communist Party. He stated that he had been a Marxist since he was twenty years old and he wants to be a member of the Communist Party but has been expelled. Bedacht denied knowledge of Alger Hiss and other members of the apparatus as described by Chambers, except J. Peters and Harold Ware. He stated that he knew Peters in the early 1930's as the Organizational Secretary in Communist Party Headquarters. He further stated that he had met Peters at conferences and other functions, but has never been close to him.

Bedacht stated he met Harold Ware through Ware's mother on a farm near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the 1920's he discussed farming with Ware as Ware had worked at a collective farm in Russia. Bedacht stated that Ware was a Communist Party member but did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920's when he was on a commission to study agriculture. He stated that he has not seen Harold Ware since the early 1930's.

*Original to Campbell 1-10-49*

61-16-67

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74-1333-634



During the interview, Bedacht responded to questions and insisted that he was trying to cooperate. However, his attitude appeared to be such that his responses to questions would not damage the Communist Party, the International Workers Order, or any of the members.

A subpoena was served on Max Bedacht on January 4, 1949 for appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at 10:00 A. M., January 5, 1949.

The above is for your additional information in connection with this case.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander H. Campbell  
Criminal Division

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

#30

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al  
PERJURY;  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated January 4, 1949, in connection with the investigation of Franklin Victor Reno. This memorandum contained the results of the interviews with John Leroy Kelley, an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California, and Professor Edward J. McShane of the University of Virginia. Both of these individuals had in their possession classified documents which they had obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Both individuals claimed that they were entitled to have possession of such documents by virtue of their positions as Consultants for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. You made the notation on referenced memorandum to "Check and see if they are so entitled."

On January 6, 1949, Mr. H. R. Alpaugh, Security Officer, Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, advised that John Kelley and Edward McShane are both Consultants at the Ballistic Research Laboratories. A list of restricted and classified material in the possession of Kelley was checked with Alpaugh who advised that Kelley, as a Consultant of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, was authorized to have all of the material in his possession.

Alpaugh advised that all other Consultants such as Edward McShane were authorized to possess material of restricted, confidential and secret classifications regardless of whether it pertains to the subject on which they were doing research work. He stated that they automatically receive reports of which they are the author and in addition, classified material is mailed to Consultants when it concerns their field of experimentation or a related field. Alpaugh stated that Consultants occasionally, when at the Ballistic Research Laboratories on consultations, obtain classified material which they take with them to their homes or laboratories. Classified material, when in the custody of the Consultant, should be placed in a locked drawer or brief case and Alpaugh advised that Consultants have signed a pledge to safeguard the material in this manner.

Alpaugh further advised that restricted material is mailed to some Consultants abroad, arrangements being made through the State Department for them to receive this material through the Embassy. He expressed the opinion that no great harm would occur if restricted material were to leave the custody of the Consultant.

The referenced memorandum is attached.

Enclosure

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

not attached 2/1/49  
awc

E-R.P.W.

74-1333-788

TO : The Attorney General  
FROM : Director, FBI  
SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.  
ALGER HISS, ETAL  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

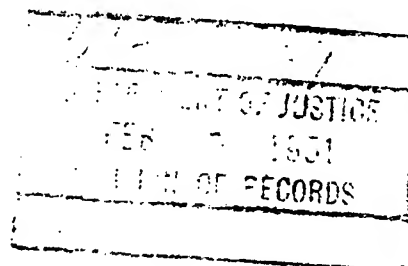
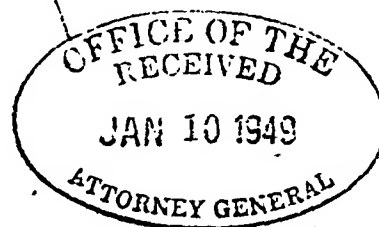
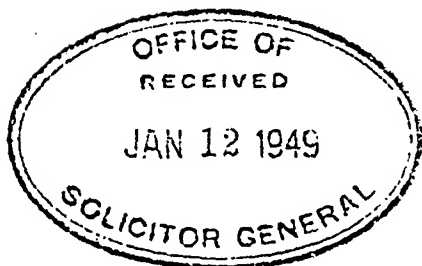
DATE: January 10, 1949

*What do you  
think?*

In the course of the investigation of the above captioned case it has been reported to this Bureau that United States Supreme Court Justice, Mr. Felix Frankfurter, is a personal contact of Alger Hiss and might have correspondence from him.

Inasmuch as Justice Frankfurter is not an individual who would be included in prior Departmental instructions and it appears that he may have typewritten correspondence of interest, your opinion in regard to interviewing Justice Frankfurter for any typewritten correspondence from Alger Hiss is requested.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division



74-1333-848

circumstances, this is all the assurance that can be given.

"To: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Date: January 17, 1949

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

#33

Subject:

"I read with interest and considerable concern the editorial which appeared in the January 3, 1949, issue of the Daily Argus Leader, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, entitled "Why Didn't FBI Know About Spies?"

As you know, there have been numerous other editorials along a similar vein in recent weeks, as well as over a period of months, following the earlier public statements of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley before Congressional committees. I think that the Department and the FBI have suffered a serious blow as a result of the revelations that have been made.

"The whole situation impresses me as being most unfortunate in that we are unable to tell our story. It is indeed unfortunate that the Department cannot state its case to the public. Countless persons, as in the case of the editorial writer of the Daily Argus Leader, are gaining impressions that the Department of Justice and the FBI are not abreast of the activities on the part of subversives. The Hiss-Chambers case particularly has provided a springboard for many comments to be made in a most derogatory nature concerning both the Department and the FBI. I do not recall having seen any questions raised by editorial writers as to why Mr. Adolf Berle, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, did not promptly advise either the Department or the FBI of the information

74-1333-1921



he received from Whittaker Chambers on September 2, 1939. Nor have I seen any statements on the part of the heads of other governmental agencies explaining their reason for not taking action when both the Department and the FBI informed them of existing conditions in their own departments.

"In connection with the Alger Hiss case, if you will recall, as early as March, 1942, the FBI forwarded reports made in connection with a Hatch Act investigation pertaining to Hiss to the State Department. These reports did set forth statements of witnesses who raised questions pertaining to Hiss' loyalty. This, of course, occurred nearly 2½ years after Mr. Adolf Berle had been specifically advised by Whittaker Chambers of Hiss' involvements.

"I likewise recall that as the Canadian espionage case was developing the FBI received a definite report that a statement had been made in Moscow that an assistant to the Secretary of State, presumably Alger Hiss, was a Soviet agent. This information was communicated to the State Department. Following the revelations of Elizabeth Bentley, who outlined in detail her associations with a Washington underground group, wherein Alger Hiss was mentioned, the State Department again was advised regarding the involvement of Mr. Hiss. I recall very distinctly your advising me of the conversation you had with former Secretary of

"On other occasions the State Department has been advised of others concerning whom serious questions have been raised pertaining to their loyalty and who were permitted to remain in their positions.

"The same situation, you will recall, occurred in the Treasury Department. On March 5, 1946, the Bureau furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of a memorandum entitled 'Soviet Espionage in the United States,' dated December 12, 1945, which, in addition to outlining Soviet espionage activities, detailed information furnished by both Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley pertaining to several employees in the Treasury Department. In one specific instance involving Harold Glasser, the FBI furnished copies of its investigative reports growing out of a Hatch Act investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated January 26, 1942, wherein it was pointed out that the investigation was initiated as a result of the receipt of information that Glasser's name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Our investigation failed to substantiate that he was a member of, or associated with, this organization. However, it reflected that Glasser was reported to have been a 'suspected Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for School Insurance, Chicago, Illinois,' an organization which became defunct in 1941. As a result of the Elizabeth Bentley allegation, the Secretary of the Treasury was informed pertaining to Glasser and others as I have already indicated by being supplied a copy of the memorandum 'Soviet Espionage in the United States' by letter dated March 5, 1946.

"It appeared that in the meantime the Treasury Department requested information on Victor Perlo, who was prominently mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley, and, accordingly, a summary of Perlo's activities was furnished the Treasury Department on September 12, 1946. Since Perlo worked under Glasser, when the information came to Glasser's attention, the latter advised Perlo to leave the Treasury Department since he had not been cleared on the grounds of loyalty. It is understood that Mr. Glasser advised Mr. Perlo that if he desired to fight the charges he could do so, and when pressed, Mr. Glasser informed Perlo that he was charged with being a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Subsequently, Mr. Foley of the Treasury Department told Glasser that they had made a mistake in telling Perlo to leave the Department. It is my understanding that Mr. Foley then attempted to 'pass the buck' to the Department of Justice by stating that they should have received additional information before Perlo was told to leave the Treasury Department. In fact, it is my understanding that Mr. Glasser left the country shortly after Christmas, 1946, and when he returned in March, 1947, he expressed considerable surprise upon learning that Mr. Perlo was still in the Treasury Department, during which time Mr. Perlo had access to data of a confidential and restricted nature. It is my further understanding that Mr. Perlo was recommended for the position of Treasurer of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees in the State Department by Mr. Glasser, after the latter had discussed the matter

with Mr. Spingarn, who was aware of the allegations against Perlo. However, the State Department, in checking on Perlo, learned of the existing information and declined to accept him.

"As you know, at no time has the Treasury Department been requested, either by the FBI or the Department of Justice, to retain in its employ an individual against whom a suspicion of disloyalty has been raised. Although I understand that rumors have been circulating in Washington to the effect that certain of the individuals mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley were maintained in their positions for the convenience of the FBI in maintaining surveillances, you, of course, know how ridiculous this is and how untrue it is. I mention it only because of the injustices which I feel are being done to you as Attorney General, the Department of Justice, and the FBI, by the situation which makes it impossible to tell our story because any public announcement would involve the criticism of other agencies in the government who failed to act when they should.

"In view of the efforts you have made to have legislation enacted to strengthen laws pertaining to internal security, it is most regrettable that the special grand jury in New York which was recently discharged did not see fit to make a report of its findings and point out the deficiencies of the law which so far has prevented prosecutive action."



Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

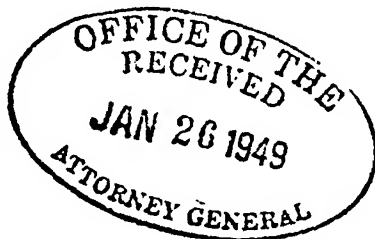
#34

There are attached hereto, for the attention of Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, two photographic documents, one dated July 15, 1946, and the other dated June 30, 1941, which are affidavits signed by Franklin Victor Reno, in which he stated that he was not a member of any organization which would strike against the Government; and, further, that he was not a member of any organization or political party which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

You will recall that Franklin Victor Reno was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, and has admitted furnishing Government information to Whittaker Chambers.

*attached / where are attachments*

74-1333-1369



*RW*  
**FILE - R.P.W.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

*As asked  
for attachments  
which were not  
with this originally*

There are attached hereto, for the attention of Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, two photographic documents, one dated July 15, 1946, and the other dated June 30, 1941, which are affidavits signed by Franklin Victor Reno, in which he stated that he was not a member of any organization which would strike against the Government; and, further, that he was not a member of any organization or political party which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

You will recall that Franklin Victor Reno was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, and has admitted furnishing Government information to Whittaker Chambers.

*As wrote note asking  
for summary to "Check  
FBI records of Reno  
investigation."  
As ref AS to This memo.*

*Orig to Ford 2-1-49*

*Copy*

74-1333-1369

5	7
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FEB 9 1951	
RECORDS SECTION	

ENTL

ADS

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM : Director, FBI

#36 DATE: January 31, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R*Should be prosecuted for perjury -*

In connection with instant case, you will recall that Felix August Inslerman has been identified as the photographer for Chambers' apparatus, who operated in Baltimore, Maryland.

On January 18, 1949, Inslerman testified before the Grand Jury.

An examination was made by the New York Division of this Bureau of the Election Board records at New York City, and it was found that Felix Inslerman had registered as a Communist for the years 1933 and 1934, giving his address as 314 East 122nd Street, New York City.

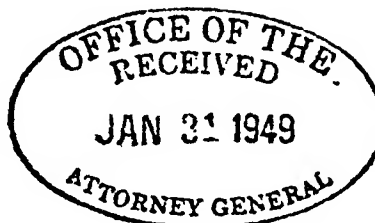
Photostatic copies of the Election Board records and known handwriting specimens of Inslerman were furnished to the FBI laboratory for a handwriting examination. The FBI laboratory has concluded that the signatures of Felix A. Inslerman, appearing on the Election Board records, are identical with Inslerman's signatures which appear on several applications for employment.

The above is for your further information concerning instant case.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

74-1333-1311

FILE - R.P.W.





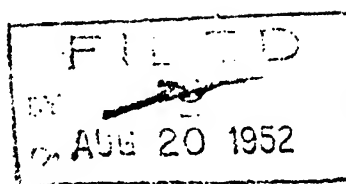
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

January 31, 1950

Honorable J. Howard McGrath  
The Attorney General  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.



Dear Howard:

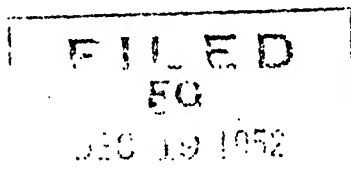
Your letter dated January 26, 1950, with enclosures, has been received, and it was kind of you to inform me concerning your correspondence with Mr. Thomas J. Donegan with respect to the prosecution of Alger Hiss.

Your thoughtfulness in this matter is deeply appreciated and I am taking the liberty of directing a letter to Mr. Donegan, thanking him for his commendatory references to the FBI in that case.

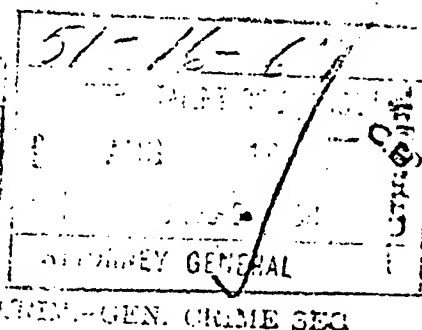
You may be sure that my associates and I regard most highly your own gracious remarks concerning the manner in which the FBI discharged its responsibilities in the case in question, and I hope that our efforts will always be deserving of your confidence and approval.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*



74-1233-4500

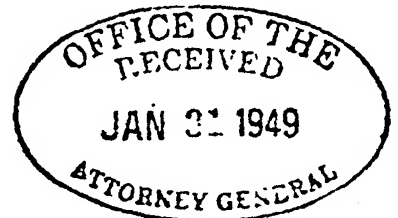




#37 ✓  
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI  
SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 1, 1949



Reference is made to a telephone call from Miss Arlene Willey, of your Office, on January 27, 1949, with reference to the enclosures to my memorandum to you dated January 26, 1949. Pursuant to Miss Willey's request there are being transmitted herewith two additional photostatic documents, one dated July 15, 1946, and the other dated June 30, 1941, which are affidavits signed by Franklin Victor Reno.

cc - The Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

Enclosures

74-1333-1629

FILE - P.P.V.

File No: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: SOI - ReferralsDate: \_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
121- 4089-50	2/11/49	Summary	2	2	
74- 1333-2152	3/1/49	Memo to Atty GEN <sup>W</sup> /enc	14	6	b-7-C
74- 1333-2708	3/12/49	Memo to Peyton Ford	5	5	
74- 1333-3048	3/14/49	Report from Wash fld OS	30	30	
74- 1333-2775	4/5/49	Memo to A.A.G. Campbell	1	1	
74- 1333-2937	4/14/49	Memo to AAG Campbell	1	1	
74- 1333-3068	5/2/49	Memo to AAG Campbell	1	1	
74- 1333-3073	5/16/49	LHM to Atty GEN	2	2	
77-1333- 3079	5/19/49	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
121- 4089-67	5/19/49	Memo to Peyton Ford <sup>W</sup> /enc	5	1	N.P.
74-1333- 3087	5/20/49	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	
74-1333 3139	5/23/49	Memo to Atty GEN	5	1	b-7-C

# 40.

SOLOMON ADLER, also known as  
Schlomer Adler, Sol Adler, Shlomoh Adler  
United States Treasury Attache  
Office of International Finance  
United States Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Dated: February 11, 1949  
New York, New York

121- 4089-50

... and ...  
... by ...  
...  
...

RECEIVED  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SOLOMON ADLER, also known as Schlomer  
Adler, Sol Adler, Shlomoh Adler  
United States Treasury Attache  
Office of International Finance  
United States Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

February 11, 1949  
New York, New York

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was reinterviewed and was advised that the Loyalty Review Board had requested that he appear before the Loyalty Board of the Treasury Department at a hearing at some future date to testify to information he has already furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning employee, as well as information he has previously furnished to representatives of the Treasury Department Loyalty Board.

Mr. CHAMBERS declined to appear, stating that he had already made known all the information which it was possible for him to furnish and that therefore he could add nothing for the benefit of the Loyalty Hearing Board at a hearing.

J. PETERS, also known as ALEXANDER STEVENS, 8346 116th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, stated that he would not furnish information concerning employee, on the ground that he did not want to sacrifice his rights under the Constitution, in that any admission on his part might tend to incriminate him. He stated that this decision must necessarily follow since he had already testified before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City, and to be consistent with his attitude on that occasion he must, without admitting that he knew employee, decline to furnish any information.



Section 46 Serial 2152 dated 3-1-49 consisting of 13 pages

Memo from Director, FBI to Attorney General advising of information furnished in a statement by Chambers. Total denial of 7 pages and excision on pages 3, 4, 11 and 13 exempted under (b) (7) (C).

The deletions of names and material in this document were made to protect the identities of individuals with whom Chambers admitted having homosexual and heterosexual relationships, as well as to protect the names of third parties incidentally mentioned in Chambers remarks.

The release of this information would be an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of these individuals.

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,  
with aliases, et al

PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

March 1, 1949

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

I thought you would be interested to know that on February 15, 1949, Whittaker Chambers left an envelope with Agents of the New York Office of this Bureau with the request that the contents therein be read by them after his departure. The contents of the envelope contained a statement by Chambers in which he admitted that he had been a homosexual.

Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on February 17, 1949, in detail with regard to his homosexual life and furnished the information which is contained in the attachment to this memorandum. You will note that Chambers has advised that this is the first time that he has divulged this part of his life to anyone. In making his disclosure he thought that it was necessary since it will undoubtedly be brought up by the defense during the course of the coming trial.

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure

74-1333-2152

51-12-61
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 21 1949
RECEIVED
CRIM. DIV.
WED

*Original handed to  
Tom H. Longan at N.Y.  
3/9/49 RPH  
(Peggy into AG's notes)  
on hand 9 hrs and  
for AMC's instructions  
through MMR &  
AMC note re letter  
transmitted for*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I might state that the relationship between [REDACTED] and myself during this period can best be described as a father and son relationship. The secret, or homosexual aspect of this relationship, was secret to both of us for years, but apparently was not a secret to others. It was first brought to my attention during the course of a drunken party which took place probably in 1927 at the apartment of [REDACTED]. At that time I overheard [REDACTED] remark to another person that there was a homosexual relationship between [REDACTED] and myself. This statement horrified me.

I might state here that I understand that J. EDWARD [REDACTED] has been in contact with investigators representing [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I want to definitely state that there never was any physical relationship between [REDACTED] and myself. This was a psychological homosexual relationship, and at this time I recognized it as such.

[REDACTED]. The relationship between [REDACTED] and myself was never physical nor psychologically homosexual. It was purely a friendship between two men [REDACTED]

Approximately one month ago MICHAEL INTRATOR, who is now residing in New York City, telephonically advised me that he had been contacted by representatives of AID (PERS). The callers advised INTRATOR that they would like to question him concerning the homosexual tendencies of myself. Michael Intrator stated that he declined to answer any questions whatsoever.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Some time in either 1933 or 1934 I met a young fellow on the street in New York City. He asked me for money to purchase a meal. I took him to dinner during which he told me concerning himself. He stated he was a miner's son and told a very interesting story of his life. After dinner this young fellow told me he had no place to sleep and since I was more or less "footloose and fancy free" I took him to a hotel, the name of which I cannot now recall. During the

course of our stay at the hotel that night I had my first homosexual experience. It was a revelation to me. As a matter of fact it set off a chain reaction in me which was almost impossible to control. I do not know the identity, of the young man I spoke of, nor does he know my true identity. I have never seen him since the first night I met him. Since that time, and continuing up to the year 1938, I engaged in numerous homosexual activities both in New York and Washington, D. C. At first I would engage in these activities whenever by accident the opportunity presented itself. However, after a while the desire became greater and I actively sought out the opportunities for homosexual relationships. I recall that incidents of this nature took place in the Hotel Annapolis and the Hotel Pennsylvania in Washington, D. C. I registered in these hotels under assumed names which I cannot now recall. I know that other incidents took place in hotels in New York City which I cannot now remember, but concerning which I might state that they were the typical "flea bag" type of hotel one finds in certain parts of Manhattan. I never had any prolonged affair with any one man and never visited any known places where these type of people were known to congregate. I generally went to parks or other parts of town where these people were likely to be found.

I am positive that no man with whom I had these relations during this period ever knew my true identity, nor do I at this time recall the names of any of them. The possibility exists, however, that since my photograph has appeared in the public press, magazines and other periodicals, someone with whom I have previously had homosexual relations might remember me. It is doubtful, but remotely possible that if I saw one of these persons, or a photograph of them, I too might remember them.

I would describe my homosexual activity as being in the most "elementary" form. I have never received any psychiatric treatment in an effort to cure me of this affliction, and I wish to state that during this period of my homosexual activity I never contracted any diseases that required hospitalization or treatment.



#42

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Peyton Ford  
The Assistant to the Attorney General

DATE: March 12, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALLEGATIONS OF CHAMBERS REGARDING WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was,  
FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNKNOWN SUBJECT "KEITH"

Whittaker Chambers has advised that one of the photographers in his underground apparatus was known to him as "Keith", which name was a Party pseudonym. He stated that "Keith" was connected with Colonel Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937 for a short time to do some photographic work for Chambers in an apartment located in the Northwest Section of the city. He recalled that "Keith" came East from California. Chambers stated that he was introduced to "Keith" by Colonel Bykov. Chambers also advised that in 1935 his then superior, "Bill", sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He said he registered at the Golden Gate Hotel under the name Lloyd Cantwell, and by prearrangement was contacted by "Keith", whom he then met under the name "Pete". Subsequently, "Keith" introduced him to an elderly man named Volkoff, who has since been identified as Isaac Folkoff, well-known Communist on the West Coast. He stated that Volkoff was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Chambers said he was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to "Keith" or Volkoff. He said it was his understanding that the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed that the money was for underground purposes. Chambers was not certain as to how much money he carried to the West Coast.

Chambers subsequently advised that he had a vague recollection that "Keith's" real name may have been Crane, that "Keith" was connected with John Loomis Sherman, and that Sherman may have brought "Keith" into the apparatus when Sherman was on the West Coast. The San Francisco Office advised that in May, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that an inquiry was made of Isaac Folkoff as to "whether he knew this fellow Ed Crane or Bill Morgan." Folkoff stated that he had not seen him for two years but that he was "okay". It was further determined that the Ed Crane mentioned by Folkoff was identical with William Edward Crane, a Communist on the West Coast. A photograph of this individual was displayed to Whittaker Chambers on February 1, 1949, and he identified Crane as the individual known to him as "Keith".

74-1333-2708

51-15-67
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 21 1949

CRIM.-GEN. CRIME SEC.

WED



#### INTERVIEWS WITH WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

William Edward Crane has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau intermittently since February 7, 1949, and these interviews have continued to date. He has furnished the following information in substantiation of Chambers' allegations:

Crane stated he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932, and shortly thereafter he was singled out by "Pop" Folkoff (Isaac Folkoff), who took an interest in him and then arranged for him to meet John Louis Sherman. Upon meeting Sherman, he wanted Crane to drop out of the Party and to do special work for an organization called International Press Correspondence. Crane and Sherman went to Los Angeles where Sherman introduced Crane to an Italian couple who were later connected with Crane and Chambers in New York City. After publishing a newspaper in Los Angeles for three or four months, Sherman said that someone was after him and that he would have to leave. Sherman and Crane went to New York where Sherman introduced Crane to one "Bob", whom Crane has identified from a photograph as Whittaker Chambers. Crane remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone. Sherman followed him a few months later and sailed for the Orient.

After Sherman sailed for the Orient, Crane returned to New York City where he worked for Chambers doing photographic work. Crane recalled making several trips back and forth across the country, but could not recall the dates or reasons for this travel. He recalled meeting Chambers in San Francisco at the YMCA by prearrangement, at which time Chambers was registered under the name of Cantwell. Crane said that Chambers delivered to him a rubber money belt for safekeeping, and Crane kept it at home and later delivered it to Chambers in New York City. He recalled that Folkoff was with him and Chambers on one occasion while Chambers was in San Francisco at the time he delivered the money belt, but he was not certain that Folkoff was present when the money belt changed hands. He recalled the amount of money in the belt was at least two thousand dollars.

Crane stated that while in New York City after Sherman had left for the Orient, he again met the Italian couple whom he had met in Los Angeles. The Italians had no work to do and to keep them occupied Chambers instructed Crane to teach the Italian's wife photography, which he did. The Italian man was known as "Pete", and had fought in the Spanish Revolution. This Italian has subsequently been identified as Peter Michaelangelo Magrini. Crane said that the Italian was not working for the apparatus although he and Chambers had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month. Crane recalled that he worked with Chambers in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, but only recalls doing photographic work in New York and Baltimore. He recalled on one occasion in Baltimore that he photographed Treasury Department and State Department documents every night for a week straight. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated he has no recollection of ever having met Alger Hiss.

Crane recalled having met a red-haired Russian man named "Pete" (Colonel Bykov), and has recently read that Chambers has identified this Russian as a colonel. He said that Chambers introduced him to this man at a pre-arranged meeting in New York City.

Crane advised that in the fall of 1937 Chambers told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be traitors. It was decided that Crane should return to the West Coast and get out of the work. Chambers told Crane that Sherman was living in Southern California, and warned him to stay away from Sherman and that everything would be all right. Crane advised that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage.

Crane advised that in about 1932 he met one Margaret Gutelius at a Communist Party meeting in California. In September, 1934, he and this woman lived together in Berkeley, California, as man and wife, and they continued living in this manner during 1934 and 1935. He said that he could have had the money belt in his possession while residing with this woman in Berkeley. When Crane returned to New York to work for Chambers, and up to the time that he left the work, he lived with Margaret Gutelius, who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. He stated that Gutelius knew that he was connected with some underground work and added that on one occasion she and Crane went with Colonel Bykov and Bykov's wife to a night club. (The Gutelius woman is presently residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, and her married name is Mrs. James Watt.)

Crane advised he received a Leica camera from John Loomis Sherman in San Francisco and later gave it to Chambers in New York City. He believes that Chambers later gave the camera to the wife of the Italian to whom Crane gave lessons in photography. He believes this woman may still have this camera.

Crane stated that Chambers furnished him with money with which to purchase another Leica camera in New York City. Crane had this camera until recently when it was obtained from him for examination by the FBI Laboratory. Crane recalls that he did some photographing of documents during one week in the summer of 1937 in an apartment in Washington, D. C., occupied by a girl known to Chambers, and that this girl would be away from the apartment while the photographing was being done.

Crane recalled that Chambers had mentioned some persons in the younger set at the State Department, including the names of Alger Hiss, Laurence Duggan, Dean Acheson, Adolph Berle, and also the late Harry Dexter White. He stated that these conversations may have been with Colonel Bykov, and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that

some of them were considered as possible sources of material. Crane said that he was subsequently surprised to read some of the anti-Soviet statements made by Adolph Berle.

With further reference to Colonel Bykov, Crane advised that he was probably introduced to Colonel Bykov by Chambers and that he, Crane, kept prearranged meetings with Colonel Bykov on the average of once or twice a month. Crane said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with Bykov but on occasions he delivered money from Bykov to Chambers and sometimes, when Chambers could not keep meetings with Bykov, Chambers would send Crane.

During the course of the interviews with Crane, a search of his home was made with his consent. However, this search revealed no film or documents pertinent to this case. Crane had a Leica camera in his possession which he uses in connection with his livelihood as a photographer. This camera has been examined by the FBI Laboratory, and no identification has been made with the "pumpkin" film in this case.

There are minor discrepancies in Crane's story which are being checked with Whittaker Chambers during the course of the current interviews with Crane in an effort to obtain complete and accurate facts.

Upon completion of Crane's interviews you will be furnished with the results thereof immediately upon their receipt by this Bureau.

For your information, the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, New York, New York, dated February 8, 1949, in the case entitled, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, with aliases, et al; Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R", was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, Criminal Division, by memorandum dated February 13, 1949. Information is set out on page 42 of this report to the effect that Chambers identified a photograph of William Edward Crane as "Keith".

The report of Special Agent Robert F. O'Keefe, New York, New York, dated February 21, 1949, in the same case, was furnished to Mr. Campbell by memorandum dated March 7, 1949. Information concerning the identification of Crane as "Keith" is contained on page 22 of this report, including information that Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan has been advised for his consideration toward issuing a subpoena for Crane's appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City.

I earnestly urge that the information in this memorandum not be disclosed to any outside source, at least until such time as the FBI has completed its interviews and investigation of Crane.

There have been a number of instances where information developed by this Bureau has reached newspapers and columnists, and it is becoming more and more difficult to conduct these investigations with premature stories reaching the press and columnists.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

*Website this and  
- phone is on  
is for my info -*  
*[Signature]*



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#43

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-14-49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/19, 24, 27-31; 2/3-7, 10-14, 16-18; 3/2-7/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>J. BERNARD COOK (A)</b> vda
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subpoena served on Riggs National Bank January 31, 1949 for the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Photographs of accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and related documents obtained and being forwarded to New York City. Analysis of savings accounts reflect account opened November 4, 1936 at Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank with deposit of \$300. Present balance \$3,441.82. On November 19, 1937 PRISCILLA HISS withdrew \$400 from savings account, leaving balance of \$40.46. Withdrawal slip for this amount being forwarded to the New York Office. Ledger sheets and deposit slips of checking account on ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS analyzed from June, 1934 to February, 1949. Balance in this account as of February 4, 1949 amounted to \$2,433.45. This analysis reflects deposits from May, 1936 to September, 1945 of approximately \$22,405 in checks from National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut, most of which deposits were in form of monthly checks of \$100 each. Details of other deposits set out. Checks deposited not available for review as bank does not retain recordak film. Bureau Laboratory reports that two typewritten deposit slips of ALGER HISS were not identical with known specimens of Woodstock and Royal typewriters. PRISCILLA

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ② - Bureau 1 - Special Assistant Attorney General T. J. Donegan, New York City, 3 - New York (encl.) (65-14920) 2 - Baltimore 2 - Boston		<b>PROPERTY OF FBI</b> This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned	
		51-11-67 APR 5 1949 DIVISION 81	
		FROM - GEN. SEC. DIV. 100 WED	

CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.

74-1333-3048

HISS maintained safe deposit box at Riggs National Bank from October 14, 1935 to some time subsequent to October 14, 1946, at which time last rent payment made. Loan made by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through Riggs National Bank on October 6, 1943 for \$6,000. Remaining balance of \$3,641.26 on November 14, 1947 paid off in full on that date. A signed power of attorney in the name of ALGER HISS dated July 28, 1938 submitted to Bureau Laboratory for handwriting examination. During February, 1949 \$500 paid to HAROLD ROSEWALD and \$2,500 to PAUL STRYCKER from the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333.

Teletype to Bureau January 24, 1949.

Teletype from New York January 26, 1949.

New York letter to Bureau January 27, 1949.

Letter to Bureau February 10, 1949.

Teletype to New York February 14, 1949.

- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - Cleveland
- 2 - Kansas City
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - New Haven
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 2 - San Antonio
- 2 - San Diego
- 3 - Washington Field

Details: At Washington, D. C.:

Pursuant to the service of a subpoena duces tecum taken on Mr. JOHN MCCORMICK, Vice-President and Cashier, Riggs National Bank, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., the records of the Riggs National Bank pertaining to the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were examined by Agents of this office. These records were maintained at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank located at Wisconsin Avenue and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The said records of the Riggs National Bank reflect that on November 4, 1936 ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS opened a savings account, account number 10931 at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. with a deposit of \$300. The signature card for this savings account reflected that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. According to this card, ALGER HISS was born on November 11, 1904 at Baltimore, Maryland; his mother's maiden name was MARY L. HUGHES; his place of employment was at the Department of State. PRISCILLA HISS on her signature card for this savings account indicated that she was a housewife; born October 13, 1903 at Evanston, Illinois. Her mother's maiden name was SPRUILL.

A checking account was opened by PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank July 24, 1933. On this signature card ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS gave as their residence 3411 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and their bank reference as the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Manhattanville Branch, 125th Street and Broadway, New York City.

On October 6, 1943 ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS negotiated a loan through the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. for \$6,000, which loan was to be repaid in monthly installments. On November 14, 1947 there was outstanding a balance of \$3,641.26 on this loan. On this date ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS paid off in full the balance remaining on this loan. On July 29, 1933 ALGER HISS signed a "power of attorney to collect money due on disbursing officers' checks", making the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Wisconsin and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. a true and lawful attorney to endorse ALGER HISS' name to collect money due on checks drawn in his favor by any disbursing officer of the United States. This power of attorney was signed on July 29, 1933 by ALGER HISS in the presence of two witnesses, namely, CECELIA and THERESA CONNELLY, and sworn to before a signature which appears to be S. S. SINGLETON, a notary public in Washington, D. C. On July 28, 1938 a second power of attorney was executed by ALGER HISS in the presence of LYNN O. de LASHMUTT, a notary public in Washington, D. C. At the present time Mr. de LASHMUTT is the Manager of the Friendship Branch of the Riggs National Bank located at Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. At the time that this power of attorney was executed, Mr. de LASHMUTT was Assistant Manager of the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank.



WFO #74-94

Photographic copies of these power of attorneys have been forwarded to the New York Office. The original of the power of attorney dated July 28, 1938 has been submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for handwriting comparison.

The records of the Riggs National Bank reflect that on October 14, 1935 PRISCILLA HISS gave her address as 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. and rented a safety deposit box, number 423, at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. On July 25, 1939 PRISCILLA HISS appointed ALGER HISS as a deputy authorized to enter the safety deposit box. From 1935 to October 14, 1946 regular payments for rent of \$5 per annum were made to the Riggs National Bank. The last payment was made on October 14, 1946. There is in the files of the Riggs National Bank a surrender of the safety deposit box signed by PRISCILLA HISS on which no date appears. Photographic copies of the safety deposit record are being submitted to the New York Office.

There is being transmitted herewith to the New York Office a photographic copy of a letter dated January 3, 1948 from ALGER HISS, 22 East Eighth Street, New York 3, New York to the Riggs National Bank requesting information as to the interest credited to his savings account during 1947. This letter is handwritten on stationery printed with the address of ALGER HISS. Attached to this is a photographic copy of the answer from the Riggs National Bank dated January 6, 1948 to ALGER HISS.

There is also a letter dated January 13, 1949 typed on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. to the Riggs National Bank, forwarding check number 38375 in the amount of \$716.93 to be deposited to the credit of ALGER HISS.

The analysis of the savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. reflect that this account was opened on November 4, 1936 with a deposit of \$300. The following is a list of the deposits to this account from November 4, 1936 to date, together with such information as to the source of these deposits as was contained on the deposit slips:



THE NATIONAL BANK  
ALABAMA  
ALBANY, ALA.

DATE		DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT		BALANCE	
11/1							
11/2							
11/3							
11/4							
11/5							
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[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



5-1-39	NEW YORK BANK	100.00	100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	1900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	2900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	3900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	4900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	5900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	6900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	7900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	8900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9000.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9100.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9200.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9300.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9400.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9500.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9600.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9700.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9800.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	9900.00
5-1-39	TREASURY	100.00	10000.00



[illegible]



[illegible]



1891	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1891	Feb 1	10.00	110.00
1891	Mar 1	20.00	130.00
1891	Apr 1	30.00	160.00
1891	May 1	40.00	200.00
1891	Jun 1	50.00	250.00
1891	Jul 1	60.00	310.00
1891	Aug 1	70.00	380.00
1891	Sep 1	80.00	460.00
1891	Oct 1	90.00	550.00
1891	Nov 1	100.00	650.00
1891	Dec 1	110.00	760.00
1892	Jan 1	120.00	880.00
1892	Feb 1	130.00	1010.00
1892	Mar 1	140.00	1150.00
1892	Apr 1	150.00	1300.00
1892	May 1	160.00	1460.00
1892	Jun 1	170.00	1630.00
1892	Jul 1	180.00	1810.00
1892	Aug 1	190.00	2000.00
1892	Sep 1	200.00	2200.00
1892	Oct 1	210.00	2410.00
1892	Nov 1	220.00	2630.00
1892	Dec 1	230.00	2860.00
1893	Jan 1	240.00	3100.00
1893	Feb 1	250.00	3350.00
1893	Mar 1	260.00	3610.00
1893	Apr 1	270.00	3880.00
1893	May 1	280.00	4160.00
1893	Jun 1	290.00	4450.00
1893	Jul 1	300.00	4750.00
1893	Aug 1	310.00	5060.00
1893	Sep 1	320.00	5380.00
1893	Oct 1	330.00	5710.00
1893	Nov 1	340.00	6050.00
1893	Dec 1	350.00	6400.00
1894	Jan 1	360.00	6760.00
1894	Feb 1	370.00	7130.00
1894	Mar 1	380.00	7510.00
1894	Apr 1	390.00	7900.00
1894	May 1	400.00	8300.00
1894	Jun 1	410.00	8710.00
1894	Jul 1	420.00	9130.00
1894	Aug 1	430.00	9560.00
1894	Sep 1	440.00	10000.00
1894	Oct 1	450.00	10450.00
1894	Nov 1	460.00	10910.00
1894	Dec 1	470.00	11380.00
1895	Jan 1	480.00	11860.00
1895	Feb 1	490.00	12350.00
1895	Mar 1	500.00	12850.00
1895	Apr 1	510.00	13360.00
1895	May 1	520.00	13880.00
1895	Jun 1	530.00	14410.00
1895	Jul 1	540.00	14950.00
1895	Aug 1	550.00	15500.00
1895	Sep 1	560.00	16060.00
1895	Oct 1	570.00	16630.00
1895	Nov 1	580.00	17210.00
1895	Dec 1	590.00	17800.00
1896	Jan 1	600.00	18400.00
1896	Feb 1	610.00	19010.00
1896	Mar 1	620.00	19630.00
1896	Apr 1	630.00	20260.00
1896	May 1	640.00	20900.00
1896	Jun 1	650.00	21550.00
1896	Jul 1	660.00	22210.00
1896	Aug 1	670.00	22880.00
1896	Sep 1	680.00	23560.00
1896	Oct 1	690.00	24250.00
1896	Nov 1	700.00	24950.00
1896	Dec 1	710.00	25660.00
1897	Jan 1	720.00	26380.00
1897	Feb 1	730.00	27110.00
1897	Mar 1	740.00	27850.00
1897	Apr 1	750.00	28600.00
1897	May 1	760.00	29360.00
1897	Jun 1	770.00	30130.00
1897	Jul 1	780.00	30910.00
1897	Aug 1	790.00	31700.00
1897	Sep 1	800.00	32500.00
1897	Oct 1	810.00	33310.00
1897	Nov 1	820.00	34130.00
1897	Dec 1	830.00	34960.00
1898	Jan 1	840.00	35800.00
1898	Feb 1	850.00	36650.00
1898	Mar 1	860.00	37510.00
1898	Apr 1	870.00	38380.00
1898	May 1	880.00	39260.00
1898	Jun 1	890.00	40150.00
1898	Jul 1	900.00	41050.00
1898	Aug 1	910.00	41960.00
1898	Sep 1	920.00	42880.00
1898	Oct 1	930.00	43810.00
1898	Nov 1	940.00	44750.00
1898	Dec 1	950.00	45700.00
1899	Jan 1	960.00	46660.00
1899	Feb 1	970.00	47630.00
1899	Mar 1	980.00	48610.00
1899	Apr 1	990.00	49600.00
1899	May 1	1000.00	50600.00
1899	Jun 1	1010.00	51610.00
1899	Jul 1	1020.00	52630.00
1899	Aug 1	1030.00	53660.00
1899	Sep 1	1040.00	54700.00
1899	Oct 1	1050.00	55750.00
1899	Nov 1	1060.00	56810.00
1899	Dec 1	1070.00	57880.00
1900	Jan 1	1080.00	58960.00
1900	Feb 1	1090.00	60050.00
1900	Mar 1	1100.00	61150.00
1900	Apr 1	1110.00	62260.00
1900	May 1	1120.00	63380.00
1900	Jun 1	1130.00	64510.00
1900	Jul 1	1140.00	65650.00
1900	Aug 1	1150.00	66800.00
1900	Sep 1	1160.00	67960.00
1900	Oct 1	1170.00	69130.00
1900	Nov 1	1180.00	70310.00
1900	Dec 1	1190.00	71500.00
1901	Jan 1	1200.00	72700.00
1901	Feb 1	1210.00	73910.00
1901	Mar 1	1220.00	75130.00
1901	Apr 1	1230.00	76360.00
1901	May 1	1240.00	77600.00
1901	Jun 1	1250.00	78850.00
1901	Jul 1	1260.00	80110.00
1901	Aug 1	1270.00	81380.00
1901	Sep 1	1280.00	82660.00
1901	Oct 1	1290.00	83950.00
1901	Nov 1	1300.00	85250.00
1901	Dec 1	1310.00	86560.00
1902	Jan 1	1320.00	87880.00
1902	Feb 1	1330.00	89210.00
1902	Mar 1	1340.00	90550.00
1902	Apr 1	1350.00	91900.00
1902	May 1	1360.00	93260.00
1902	Jun 1	1370.00	94630.00
1902	Jul 1	1380.00	96010.00
1902	Aug 1	1390.00	97400.00
1902	Sep 1	1400.00	98800.00
1902	Oct 1	1410.00	100210.00
1902	Nov 1	1420.00	101630.00
1902	Dec 1	1430.00	103060.00
1903	Jan 1	1440.00	104500.00
1903	Feb 1	1450.00	105950.00
1903	Mar 1	1460.00	107410.00
1903	Apr 1	1470.00	108880.00
1903	May 1	1480.00	110360.00
1903	Jun 1	1490.00	111850.00
1903	Jul 1	1500.00	113350.00
1903	Aug 1	1510.00	114860.00
1903	Sep 1	1520.00	116380.00
1903	Oct 1	1530.00	117910.00
1903	Nov 1	1540.00	119450.00
1903	Dec 1	1550.00	121000.00
1904	Jan 1	1560.00	122560.00
1904	Feb 1	1570.00	124130.00
1904	Mar 1	1580.00	125710.00
1904	Apr 1	1590.00	127300.00
1904	May 1	1600.00	128900.00
1904	Jun 1	1610.00	130510.00
1904	Jul 1	1620.00	132130.00
1904	Aug 1	1630.00	133760.00
1904	Sep 1	1640.00	135400.00
1904	Oct 1	1650.00	137050.00
1904	Nov 1	1660.00	138710.00
1904	Dec 1	1670.00	140380.00
1905	Jan 1	1680.00	142060.00
1905	Feb 1	1690.00	143750.00
1905	Mar 1	1700.00	145450.00
1905	Apr 1	1710.00	147160.00
1905	May 1	1720.00	148880.00
1905	Jun 1	1730.00	150610.00
1905	Jul 1	1740.00	152350.00
1905	Aug 1	1750.00	154100.00
1905	Sep 1	1760.00	155860.00
1905	Oct 1	1770.00	157630.00
1905	Nov 1	1780.00	159410.00
1905	Dec 1	1790.00	161200.00
1906	Jan 1	1800.00	163000.00
1906	Feb 1	1810.00	164810.00
1906	Mar 1	1820.00	166630.00
1906	Apr 1	1830.00	168460.00
1906	May 1	1840.00	170300.00
1906	Jun 1	1850.00	172150.00
1906	Jul 1	1860.00	174010.00
1906	Aug 1	1870.00	175880.00
1906	Sep 1	1880.00	177760.00
1906	Oct 1	1890.00	179650.00
1906	Nov 1	1900.00	181550.00
1906	Dec 1	1910.00	183460.00
1907	Jan 1	1920.00	185380.00
1907	Feb 1	1930.00	187310.00
1907	Mar 1	1940.00	189250.00
1907	Apr 1	1950.00	191200.00
1907	May 1	1960.00	193160.00
1907	Jun 1	1970.00	195130.00
1907	Jul 1	1980.00	197110.00
1907	Aug 1	1990.00	199100.00
1907	Sep 1	2000.00	201100.00
1907	Oct 1	2010.00	203110.00
1907	Nov 1	2020.00	205130.00
1907	Dec 1	2030.00	207160.00
1908	Jan 1	2040.00	209200.00
1908	Feb 1	2050.00	211250.00
1908	Mar 1	2060.00	213310.00
1908	Apr 1	2070.00	215380.00
1908	May 1	2080.00	217460.00
1908	Jun 1	2090.00	219550.00
1908	Jul 1	2100.00	221650.00
1908	Aug 1	2110.00	223760.00
1908	Sep 1	2120.00	225880.00
1908	Oct 1	2130.00	228010.00
1908	Nov 1	2140.00	230150.00
1908	Dec 1	2150.00	232300.00
1909	Jan 1	2160.00	234460.00
1909	Feb 1	2170.00	236630.00
1909	Mar 1	2180.00	238810.00
1909	Apr 1	2190.00	241000.00
1909	May 1	2200.00	243200.00
1909	Jun 1	2210.00	245410.00
1909	Jul 1	2220.00	247630.00
1909	Aug 1	2230.00	249860.00
1909	Sep 1	2240.00	252100.00
1909	Oct 1	2250.00	254350.00
1909	Nov 1	2260.00	256610.00
1909	Dec 1	2270.00	258880.00
1910	Jan 1	2280.00	261160.00
1910	Feb 1	2290.00	263450.00
1910	Mar 1	2300.00	265750.00
1910	Apr 1	2310.00	268060.00
1910	May 1	2320.00	270380.00
1910	Jun 1	2330.00	272710.00
1910	Jul 1	2340.00	275050.00
1910	Aug 1	2350.00	277400.00
1910	Sep 1	2360.00	279760.00
1910	Oct 1	2370.00	282130.00
1910	Nov 1	2380.00	284510.00
1910	Dec 1	2390.00	286900.00
1911	Jan 1	2400.00	289300.00
1911	Feb 1	2410.00	291710.00
1911	Mar 1	2420.00	294130.00
1911	Apr 1	2430.00	296560.00
1911	May 1	2440.00	299000.00
1911	Jun 1	2450.00	301450.00
1911	Jul 1	2460.00	303910.00
1911	Aug 1	2470.00	306380.00
1911	Sep 1	2480.00	308860.00
1911	Oct 1	2490.00	311350.00
1911	Nov 1	2500.00	313850.00
1911	Dec 1	2510.00	316360.00
1912	Jan 1	2520.00	318880.00
1912	Feb 1	2530.00	321410.00
1912	Mar 1	2540.00	323950.00
1912	Apr 1	2550.00	326500.00
1912	May 1	2560.00	329060.00
1912	Jun 1	2570.00	331630.00
1912	Jul 1	2580.00	334210.00
1912	Aug 1	2590.00	336800.00
1912	Sep 1	2600.00	339400.00
1912	Oct 1	2610.00	342010.00
1912	Nov 1	2620.00	344630.00
1912	Dec 1	2630.00	347260.00
1913	Jan 1	2640.00	349900.00
1913	Feb 1	2650.00	352550.00
1913	Mar 1	2660.00	355210.00
1913	Apr 1	2670.00	357880.00
1913	May 1	2680.00	360560.00
1913	Jun 1	2690.00	363250.00



[illegible]



DATE		DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT		BALANCE	
1917	Jan 1	Balance		100.00		100.00	
1917	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		25.00		75.00	
1917	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		15.00		60.00	
1917	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		10.00		50.00	
1917	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		45.00	
1917	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		40.00	
1917	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		35.00	
1917	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		30.00	
1917	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		25.00	
1917	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		20.00	
1917	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		15.00	
1917	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		10.00	
1917	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		5.00	
1917	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		0.00	
1917	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		5.00	
1917	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		10.00	
1917	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		15.00	
1917	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		20.00	
1917	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		25.00	
1917	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		30.00	
1917	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		35.00	
1917	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		40.00	
1917	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		45.00	
1917	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		50.00	
1918	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		55.00	
1918	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		60.00	
1918	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		65.00	
1918	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		70.00	
1918	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		75.00	
1918	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		80.00	
1918	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		85.00	
1918	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		90.00	
1918	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		95.00	
1918	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		100.00	
1918	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		105.00	
1918	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		110.00	
1918	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		115.00	
1918	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		120.00	
1918	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		125.00	
1918	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		130.00	
1918	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		135.00	
1918	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		140.00	
1918	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		145.00	
1918	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		150.00	
1918	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		155.00	
1918	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		160.00	
1918	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		165.00	
1918	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		170.00	
1919	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		175.00	
1919	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		180.00	
1919	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		185.00	
1919	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		190.00	
1919	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		195.00	
1919	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		200.00	
1919	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		205.00	
1919	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		210.00	
1919	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		215.00	
1919	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		220.00	
1919	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		225.00	
1919	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		230.00	
1919	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		235.00	
1919	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		240.00	
1919	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		245.00	
1919	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		250.00	
1919	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		255.00	
1919	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		260.00	
1919	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		265.00	
1919	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		270.00	
1919	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		275.00	
1919	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		280.00	
1919	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		285.00	
1919	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		290.00	
1920	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		295.00	
1920	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		300.00	
1920	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		305.00	
1920	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		310.00	
1920	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		315.00	
1920	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		320.00	
1920	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		325.00	
1920	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		330.00	
1920	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		335.00	
1920	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		340.00	
1920	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		345.00	
1920	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		350.00	
1920	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		355.00	
1920	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		360.00	
1920	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		365.00	
1920	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		370.00	
1920	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		375.00	
1920	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		380.00	
1920	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		385.00	
1920	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		390.00	
1920	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		395.00	
1920	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		400.00	
1920	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		405.00	
1920	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		410.00	
1921	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		415.00	
1921	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		420.00	
1921	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		425.00	
1921	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		430.00	
1921	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		435.00	
1921	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		440.00	
1921	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		445.00	
1921	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		450.00	
1921	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		455.00	
1921	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		460.00	
1921	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		465.00	
1921	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		470.00	
1921	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		475.00	
1921	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		480.00	
1921	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		485.00	
1921	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		490.00	
1921	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		495.00	
1921	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		500.00	
1921	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		505.00	
1921	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		510.00	
1921	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		515.00	
1921	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		520.00	
1921	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		525.00	
1921	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		530.00	
1922	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		535.00	
1922	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		540.00	
1922	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		545.00	
1922	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		550.00	
1922	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		555.00	
1922	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		560.00	
1922	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		565.00	
1922	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		570.00	
1922	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		575.00	
1922	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		580.00	
1922	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		585.00	
1922	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		590.00	
1922	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		595.00	
1922	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		600.00	
1922	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		605.00	
1922	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		610.00	
1922	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		615.00	
1922	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		620.00	
1922	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		625.00	
1922	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		630.00	
1922	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		635.00	
1922	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		640.00	
1922	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		645.00	
1922	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		650.00	
1923	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		655.00	
1923	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		660.00	
1923	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		665.00	
1923	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		670.00	
1923	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		675.00	
1923	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		680.00	
1923	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		685.00	
1923	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		690.00	
1923	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		695.00	
1923	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		700.00	
1923	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		705.00	
1923	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		710.00	
1923	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		715.00	
1923	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		720.00	
1923	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		725.00	
1923	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		730.00	
1923	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		735.00	
1923	Sep 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		740.00	
1923	Oct 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		745.00	
1923	Oct 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		750.00	
1923	Nov 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		755.00	
1923	Nov 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		760.00	
1923	Dec 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		765.00	
1923	Dec 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		770.00	
1924	Jan 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		775.00	
1924	Jan 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		780.00	
1924	Feb 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		785.00	
1924	Feb 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		790.00	
1924	Mar 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		795.00	
1924	Mar 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		800.00	
1924	Apr 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		805.00	
1924	Apr 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		810.00	
1924	May 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		815.00	
1924	May 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		820.00	
1924	Jun 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		825.00	
1924	Jun 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		830.00	
1924	Jul 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		835.00	
1924	Jul 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		840.00	
1924	Aug 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		845.00	
1924	Aug 15	Wm. L. Brown		5.00		850.00	
1924	Sep 1	Wm. L. Brown		5.00			



DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1912	Jan 1		100.00
1912	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1912	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1912	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1912	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1912	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1912	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1912	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1912	May 1	100.00	100.00
1912	May 15	50.00	50.00
1912	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1912	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1912	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1912	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1912	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1912	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1912	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1912	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1912	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1912	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1912	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1912	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1912	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1912	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1913	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1913	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1913	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1913	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1913	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1913	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1913	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1913	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1913	May 1	100.00	100.00
1913	May 15	50.00	50.00
1913	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1913	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1913	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1913	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1913	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1913	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1913	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1913	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1913	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1913	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1913	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1913	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1913	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1913	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1914	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1914	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1914	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1914	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1914	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1914	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1914	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1914	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1914	May 1	100.00	100.00
1914	May 15	50.00	50.00
1914	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1914	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1914	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1914	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1914	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1914	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1914	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1914	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1914	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1914	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1914	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1914	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1914	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1914	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1915	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1915	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1915	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1915	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1915	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1915	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1915	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1915	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1915	May 1	100.00	100.00
1915	May 15	50.00	50.00
1915	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1915	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1915	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1915	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1915	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1915	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1915	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1915	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1915	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1915	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1915	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1915	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1915	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1915	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1916	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1916	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1916	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1916	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1916	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1916	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1916	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1916	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1916	May 1	100.00	100.00
1916	May 15	50.00	50.00
1916	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1916	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1916	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1916	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1916	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1916	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1916	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1916	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1916	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1916	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1916	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1916	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1916	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1916	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1917	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1917	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1917	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1917	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1917	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1917	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1917	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1917	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1917	May 1	100.00	100.00
1917	May 15	50.00	50.00
1917	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1917	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1917	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1917	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1917	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1917	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1917	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1917	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1917	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1917	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1917	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1917	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1917	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1917	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1918	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1918	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1918	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1918	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1918	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1918	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1918	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1918	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1918	May 1	100.00	100.00
1918	May 15	50.00	50.00
1918	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1918	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1918	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1918	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1918	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1918	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1918	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1918	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1918	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1918	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1918	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1918	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1918	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1918	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1919	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1919	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1919	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1919	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1919	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1919	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1919	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1919	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1919	May 1	100.00	100.00
1919	May 15	50.00	50.00
1919	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1919	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1919	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1919	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1919	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1919	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1919	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1919	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1919	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1919	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1919	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1919	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1919	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1919	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1920	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1920	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1920	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1920	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1920	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1920	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1920	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1920	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1920	May 1	100.00	100.00
1920	May 15	50.00	50.00
1920	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1920	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1920	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1920	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1920	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1920	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1920	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1920	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1920	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1920	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1920	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1920	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1920	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1920	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1921	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1921	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1921	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1921	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1921	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1921	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1921	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1921	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1921	May 1	100.00	100.00
1921	May 15	50.00	50.00
1921	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1921	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1921	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1921	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1921	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1921	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1921	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1921	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1921	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1921	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1921	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1921	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1921	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1921	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1922	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1922	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1922	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1922	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1922	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1922	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1922	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1922	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1922	May 1	100.00	100.00
1922	May 15	50.00	50.00
1922	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1922	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1922	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1922	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1922	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1922	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1922	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1922	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1922	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1922	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1922	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1922	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1922	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1922	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1923	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1923	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1923	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1923	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1923	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1923	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1923	Apr 1	25.00	75.00
1923	Apr 15	75.00	0.00
1923	May 1	100.00	100.00
1923	May 15	50.00	50.00
1923	Jun 1	25.00	25.00
1923	Jun 15	75.00	50.00
1923	Jul 1	100.00	150.00
1923	Jul 15	50.00	100.00
1923	Aug 1	25.00	75.00
1923	Aug 15	75.00	0.00
1923	Sep 1	100.00	100.00
1923	Sep 15	50.00	50.00
1923	Oct 1	25.00	25.00
1923	Oct 15	75.00	50.00
1923	Nov 1	100.00	150.00
1923	Nov 15	50.00	100.00
1923	Dec 1	25.00	75.00
1923	Dec 15	75.00	0.00
1924	Jan 1	100.00	100.00
1924	Jan 15	50.00	50.00
1924	Feb 1	25.00	25.00
1924	Feb 15	75.00	50.00
1924	Mar 1	100.00	150.00
1924	Mar 15	50.00	100.00
1924</			



DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1-1-20	RECEIVED	100.00	100.00
1-15-20	PAYROLL	50.00	50.00
1-31-20	RECEIVED	150.00	150.00
2-1-20	PAYROLL	50.00	100.00
2-15-20	RECEIVED	100.00	200.00
2-28-20	PAYROLL	50.00	150.00
3-1-20	RECEIVED	100.00	250.00
3-15-20	PAYROLL	50.00	200.00
3-31-20	RECEIVED	150.00	350.00
4-1-20	PAYROLL	50.00	300.00
4-15-20	RECEIVED	100.00	400.00
4-30-20	PAYROLL	50.00	350.00
5-1-20	RECEIVED	100.00	450.00
5-15-20	PAYROLL	50.00	400.00
5-31-20	RECEIVED	150.00	550.00
6-1-20	PAYROLL	50.00	500.00
6-15-20	RECEIVED	100.00	600.00
6-30-20	PAYROLL	50.00	550.00
7-1-20	RECEIVED	100.00	650.00
7-15-20	PAYROLL	50.00	600.00
7-31-20	RECEIVED	150.00	750.00
8-1-20	PAYROLL	50.00	700.00
8-15-20	RECEIVED	100.00	800.00
8-30-20	PAYROLL	50.00	750.00
9-1-20	RECEIVED	100.00	850.00
9-15-20	PAYROLL	50.00	800.00
9-30-20	RECEIVED	150.00	950.00
10-1-20	PAYROLL	50.00	900.00
10-15-20	RECEIVED	100.00	1000.00
10-30-20	PAYROLL	50.00	950.00
11-1-20	RECEIVED	100.00	1050.00
11-15-20	PAYROLL	50.00	1000.00
11-30-20	RECEIVED	150.00	1150.00
12-1-20	PAYROLL	50.00	1100.00
12-15-20	RECEIVED	100.00	1200.00
12-31-20	PAYROLL	50.00	1150.00



DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1891	Jan 1		100.00
1892	Feb 1	50.00	150.00
1893	Mar 1	25.00	175.00
1894	Apr 1	75.00	250.00
1895	May 1	100.00	350.00
1896	Jun 1	150.00	500.00
1897	Jul 1	200.00	700.00
1898	Aug 1	250.00	950.00
1899	Sep 1	300.00	1250.00
1900	Oct 1	350.00	1600.00
1901	Nov 1	400.00	2000.00
1902	Dec 1	450.00	2450.00
1903	Jan 1	500.00	2950.00
1904	Feb 1	550.00	3500.00
1905	Mar 1	600.00	4100.00
1906	Apr 1	650.00	4750.00
1907	May 1	700.00	5450.00
1908	Jun 1	750.00	6200.00
1909	Jul 1	800.00	7000.00
1910	Aug 1	850.00	7850.00
1911	Sep 1	900.00	8750.00
1912	Oct 1	950.00	9700.00
1913	Nov 1	1000.00	10700.00
1914	Dec 1	1050.00	11750.00
1915	Jan 1	1100.00	12850.00
1916	Feb 1	1150.00	14000.00
1917	Mar 1	1200.00	15200.00
1918	Apr 1	1250.00	16450.00
1919	May 1	1300.00	17750.00
1920	Jun 1	1350.00	19100.00
1921	Jul 1	1400.00	20500.00
1922	Aug 1	1450.00	21950.00
1923	Sep 1	1500.00	23450.00
1924	Oct 1	1550.00	25000.00
1925	Nov 1	1600.00	26600.00
1926	Dec 1	1650.00	28250.00
1927	Jan 1	1700.00	29950.00
1928	Feb 1	1750.00	31700.00
1929	Mar 1	1800.00	33500.00
1930	Apr 1	1850.00	35350.00
1931	May 1	1900.00	37250.00
1932	Jun 1	1950.00	39200.00
1933	Jul 1	2000.00	41200.00
1934	Aug 1	2050.00	43250.00
1935	Sep 1	2100.00	45350.00
1936	Oct 1	2150.00	47500.00
1937	Nov 1	2200.00	49700.00
1938	Dec 1	2250.00	51950.00
1939	Jan 1	2300.00	54250.00
1940	Feb 1	2350.00	56600.00
1941	Mar 1	2400.00	59000.00
1942	Apr 1	2450.00	61450.00
1943	May 1	2500.00	63950.00
1944	Jun 1	2550.00	66500.00
1945	Jul 1	2600.00	69100.00
1946	Aug 1	2650.00	71750.00
1947	Sep 1	2700.00	74450.00
1948	Oct 1	2750.00	77200.00
1949	Nov 1	2800.00	80000.00
1950	Dec 1	2850.00	82850.00
1951	Jan 1	2900.00	85750.00
1952	Feb 1	2950.00	88700.00
1953	Mar 1	3000.00	91700.00
1954	Apr 1	3050.00	94750.00
1955	May 1	3100.00	97850.00
1956	Jun 1	3150.00	101000.00
1957	Jul 1	3200.00	104200.00
1958	Aug 1	3250.00	107450.00
1959	Sep 1	3300.00	110750.00
1960	Oct 1	3350.00	114100.00
1961	Nov 1	3400.00	117500.00
1962	Dec 1	3450.00	120950.00
1963	Jan 1	3500.00	124450.00
1964	Feb 1	3550.00	128000.00
1965	Mar 1	3600.00	131600.00
1966	Apr 1	3650.00	135250.00
1967	May 1	3700.00	138950.00
1968	Jun 1	3750.00	142700.00
1969	Jul 1	3800.00	146500.00
1970	Aug 1	3850.00	150350.00
1971	Sep 1	3900.00	154250.00
1972	Oct 1	3950.00	158200.00
1973	Nov 1	4000.00	162200.00
1974	Dec 1	4050.00	166250.00
1975	Jan 1	4100.00	170350.00
1976	Feb 1	4150.00	174500.00
1977	Mar 1	4200.00	178700.00
1978	Apr 1	4250.00	182950.00
1979	May 1	4300.00	187250.00
1980	Jun 1	4350.00	191600.00
1981	Jul 1	4400.00	196000.00
1982	Aug 1	4450.00	200450.00
1983	Sep 1	4500.00	204950.00
1984	Oct 1	4550.00	209500.00
1985	Nov 1	4600.00	214100.00
1986	Dec 1	4650.00	218750.00
1987	Jan 1	4700.00	223450.00
1988	Feb 1	4750.00	228200.00
1989	Mar 1	4800.00	233000.00
1990	Apr 1	4850.00	237850.00
1991	May 1	4900.00	242750.00
1992	Jun 1	4950.00	247700.00
1993	Jul 1	5000.00	252700.00
1994	Aug 1	5050.00	257750.00
1995	Sep 1	5100.00	262850.00
1996	Oct 1	5150.00	268000.00
1997	Nov 1	5200.00	273200.00
1998	Dec 1	5250.00	278450.00
1999	Jan 1	5300.00	283750.00
2000	Feb 1	5350.00	289100.00
2001	Mar 1	5400.00	294500.00
2002	Apr 1	5450.00	300000.00
2003	May 1	5500.00	305500.00
2004	Jun 1	5550.00	311050.00
2005	Jul 1	5600.00	316650.00
2006	Aug 1	5650.00	322300.00
2007	Sep 1	5700.00	328000.00
2008	Oct 1	5750.00	333750.00
2009	Nov 1	5800.00	339550.00
2010	Dec 1	5850.00	345400.00
2011	Jan 1	5900.00	351300.00
2012	Feb 1	5950.00	357250.00
2013	Mar 1	6000.00	363250.00
2014	Apr 1	6050.00	369300.00
2015	May 1	6100.00	375400.00
2016	Jun 1	6150.00	381550.00
2017	Jul 1	6200.00	387750.00
2018	Aug 1	6250.00	394000.00
2019	Sep 1	6300.00	400300.00
2020	Oct 1	6350.00	406650.00
2021	Nov 1	6400.00	413050.00
2022	Dec 1	6450.00	419500.00
2023	Jan 1	6500.00	426000.00
2024	Feb 1	6550.00	432550.00
2025	Mar 1	6600.00	439150.00
2026	Apr 1	6650.00	445800.00
2027	May 1	6700.00	452500.00
2028	Jun 1	6750.00	459250.00
2029	Jul 1	6800.00	466050.00
2030	Aug 1	6850.00	472900.00
2031	Sep 1	6900.00	479800.00
2032	Oct 1	6950.00	486750.00
2033	Nov 1	7000.00	493750.00
2034	Dec 1	7050.00	500800.00
2035	Jan 1	7100.00	507900.00
2036	Feb 1	7150.00	515050.00
2037	Mar 1	7200.00	522250.00
2038	Apr 1	7250.00	529500.00
2039	May 1	7300.00	536800.00
2040	Jun 1	7350.00	544150.00
2041	Jul 1	7400.00	551550.00
2042	Aug 1	7450.00	559000.00
2043	Sep 1	7500.00	566500.00
2044	Oct 1	7550.00	574050.00
2045	Nov 1	7600.00	581650.00
2046	Dec 1	7650.00	589300.00
2047	Jan 1	7700.00	597000.00
2048	Feb 1	7750.00	604750.00
2049	Mar 1	7800.00	612550.00
2050	Apr 1	7850.00	620400.00
2051	May 1	7900.00	628300.00
2052	Jun 1	7950.00	636250.00
2053	Jul 1	8000.00	644250.00
2054	Aug 1	8050.00	652300.00
2055	Sep 1	8100.00	660400.00
2056	Oct 1	8150.00	668550.00
2057	Nov 1	8200.00	676750.00
2058	Dec 1	8250.00	685000.00
2059	Jan 1	8300.00	693300.00
2060	Feb 1	8350.00	701650.00
2061	Mar 1	8400.00	710050.00
2062	Apr 1	8450.00	718500.00
2063	May 1	8500.00	727000.00
2064	Jun 1	8550.00	735550.00
2065	Jul 1	8600.00	744150.00
2066	Aug 1	8650.00	752800.00
2067	Sep 1	8700.00	761500.00
2068	Oct 1	8750.00	770250.00
2069	Nov 1	8800.00	779050.00
2070	Dec 1	8850.00	787900.00
2071	Jan 1	8900.00	796800.00
2072	Feb 1	8950.00	805750.00
2073	Mar 1	9000.00	814750.00
2074	Apr 1	9050.00	823800.00
2075	May 1	9100.00	832900.00
2076	Jun 1	9150.00	842050.00
2077	Jul 1	9200.00	851250.00
2078	Aug 1	9250.00	860500.00
2079	Sep 1	9300.00	869800.00
2080	Oct 1	9350.00	879150.00
2081	Nov 1	9400.00	888550.00
2082	Dec 1	9450.00	898000.00
2083	Jan 1	9500.00	907500.00
2084	Feb 1	9550.00	917050.00
2085	Mar 1	9600.00	926650.00
2086	Apr 1	9650.00	936300.00
2087	May 1	9700.00	946000.00
2088	Jun 1	9750.00	955750.00
2089	Jul 1	9800.00	965550.00
2090	Aug 1	9850.00	975400.00
2091	Sep 1	9900.00	985300.00
2092	Oct 1	9950.00	995250.00
2093	Nov 1	10000.00	1005250.00
2094	Dec 1		1015300.00



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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
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The withdrawal of \$400 on November 19, 1937 is probably part of the \$500 which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged he received from PRISCILLA HISS early in 1938 which was to be used to purchase a car. It is to be noted that after this withdrawal the balance in this account amounted to \$40.46. This withdrawal of \$400 is supported by a withdrawal slip in that amount on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, which withdrawal slip is signed by PRISCILLA HISS. The original of this withdrawal slip is being maintained at the Riggs National Bank. Photographic copy of this slip is being forwarded to the New York Office.

The checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank was analyzed from June 6, 1934 to February 4, 1949 in so far as deposits to this account were concerned. It is to be noted that this checking account was opened on July 24, 1933. There are no records at the Riggs National Bank on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS prior to June, 1934. The description appearing on this analysis as subsequently set forth is that appearing on the deposit slip. There is no further details available inasmuch as it is the policy of the Riggs National Bank to destroy the recordak film of foreign items within a period of 3 to 6 months after said items have been deposited, inasmuch as they feel that these film serve no further service. Local items are not recordaked at any time by the Riggs National Bank. It is to be pointed out further that on some occasions deposit slips could not be located in the files of the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank and where this situation arose, a blank space marked by an asterisk is left in the following analysis indicating that such deposit slips could not be located:







Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	Total
1877-10-1	Wages				
1877-10-2	Wages				
1877-10-3	Wages				
1877-10-4	Wages				
1877-10-5	Wages				
1877-10-6	Wages				
1877-10-7	Wages				
1877-10-8	Wages				
1877-10-9	Wages				
1877-10-10	Wages				
1877-10-11	Wages				
1877-10-12	Wages				
1877-10-13	Wages				
1877-10-14	Wages				
1877-10-15	Wages				
1877-10-16	Wages				
1877-10-17	Wages				
1877-10-18	Wages				
1877-10-19	Wages				
1877-10-20	Wages				
1877-10-21	Wages				
1877-10-22	Wages				
1877-10-23	Wages				
1877-10-24	Wages				
1877-10-25	Wages				
1877-10-26	Wages				
1877-10-27	Wages				
1877-10-28	Wages				
1877-10-29	Wages				
1877-10-30	Wages				
1877-10-31	Wages				
1877-11-1	Wages				
1877-11-2	Wages				
1877-11-3	Wages				
1877-11-4	Wages				
1877-11-5	Wages				
1877-11-6	Wages				
1877-11-7	Wages				
1877-11-8	Wages				
1877-11-9	Wages				
1877-11-10	Wages				
1877-11-11	Wages				
1877-11-12	Wages				
1877-11-13	Wages				
1877-11-14	Wages				
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1877-11-16	Wages				
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1877-11-18	Wages				
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1877-11-26	Wages				
1877-11-27	Wages				
1877-11-28	Wages				
1877-11-29	Wages				
1877-11-30	Wages				
1877-12-1	Wages				
1877-12-2	Wages				
1877-12-3	Wages				
1877-12-4	Wages				
1877-12-5	Wages				
1877-12-6	Wages				
1877-12-7	Wages				
1877-12-8	Wages				
1877-12-9	Wages				
1877-12-10	Wages				
1877-12-11	Wages				
1877-12-12	Wages				
1877-12-13	Wages				
1877-12-14	Wages				
1877-12-15	Wages				
1877-12-16	Wages				
1877-12-17	Wages				
1877-12-18	Wages				
1877-12-19	Wages				
1877-12-20	Wages				
1877-12-21	Wages				
1877-12-22	Wages				
1877-12-23	Wages				
1877-12-24	Wages				
1877-12-25	Wages				
1877-12-26	Wages				
1877-12-27	Wages				
1877-12-28	Wages				
1877-12-29	Wages				
1877-12-30	Wages				
1877-12-31	Wages				

It is to be noted in the foregoing analysis of deposits to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, that the deposit slips supporting the deposits to this account carried as identification a symbol number used by the American Bankers Association to identify banks. . . These numbers used on the deposit slip by the depositor to this account were tied into the bank indicated on the above schedule by use of the "key to the numerical system of the American Bankers Association". In some cases the number placed on the deposit slip could not be identified in this key of the American Bankers' Association. In such cases the number used on the deposit slip was placed in the column headed "Description" in lieu of any further identifying data.

In some instances the depositor to this account did not use the key but sufficient information was written thereon in some manner to identify the bank which was the source of this deposit.

Deposit slips without any descriptive data whatsoever were marked for the purpose of this schedule as "unidentified".

The first check from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was deposited on February 14, 1947 in the amount of \$686.23. The last Treasury check deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS was on November 6, 1947 in the amount of \$75.

The following pertinent deposits were made to this account other than the Treasury checks and the checks from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These checks are being subdivided as to offices:

Baltimore Office:

On October 28, 1943 a check for \$1,000 was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS from the Mercantile Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 28, 1934 a check for \$5 was drawn on the Baltimore Commercial Bank deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

On July 28, 1942 a check for \$.45 drawn on the Equitable Trust Co., Baltimore, Maryland was deposited to this account.

Between the dates of December 28, 1934 and February 23, 1946, deposits totalling \$90.70 drawn on the account of the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, were deposited to this account. In addition, on September 1, 1943 there was one deposit of \$1,000 consisting of a check drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland deposited to this account.

A check drawn on the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Maryland in the amount of \$100 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on July 15, 1936.



WFO #74-94

Boston Office:

A check drawn on the State Street Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts in the amount of \$250 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on March 26, 1946.

On August 14, 1934 a check in the amount of \$6.40 drawn on the Third National Bank and Trust Company, Springfield, Mass. deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Chicago Office:

A check for \$11.92 drawn on the First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois was deposited in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on August 26, 1948.

Cleveland Office:

A check drawn on the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio in the amount of \$19.36 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on October 14, 1943.

Kansas City:

On December 12, 1946 a check in the amount of \$229.49 drawn on the Cornerstone Bank, South West City, Missouri was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Los Angeles:

On August 5, 1935 a deposit was made to this account of \$300 consisting of a check drawn on the First Trust and Savings Bank, Pasadena, California.

New Haven:

From May 7, 1936 to September 10, 1945, 105 deposits of \$100 each were made to this account which consisted of checks drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut. In addition, on October 17, 1940 a check for \$600; on October 6, 1941 a check for \$605; October 3, 1942 check for \$700, all drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut, were deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

New York:

On August 26, 1948 a check for \$7.02 drawn on the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York City deposited to this account.

Checks drawn on the National City Bank, New York, New York for \$100 each were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on June 6, 1934; July 10, 1934 and August 14, 1934.

On July 18, 1946 a check for \$.75 drawn on the New York Trust Company, New York City, New York was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS.

Four checks of \$70 each were drawn on the Irving Trust Company, New York City, deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on June 28, 1934; July 30, 1934; September 4, 1934 and September 10, 1934.

Seven checks drawn on the Bank of Manhattan, New York City of \$100 each were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS from September, 1934 to March, 1935.

On January 3, 1935 a check for \$16.50 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. On October 20, 1936 a check for \$100 was drawn on this same bank and was deposited to this account.

Checks drawn on the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York City and deposited to the account of ALGER HISS consisted of one check of \$15.46 deposited on November 20, 1944 and one check of \$2.98 deposited on January 14, 1947.

From September 5, 1940 to April 8, 1941 eight monthly deposits of \$14.81 were made to the account of ALGER HISS drawn on the Chase National Bank, New York City. From May 26, 1941 to November 7, 1943 25 deposits of \$13.85 each were made to this account drawn on the Chase National Bank. On November 5, 1945 a deposit of \$4.22 and on November 14, 1947 a deposit of \$4.13 was made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS drawn on the Chase National Bank.

On September 9, 1935 a check of \$652.57 drawn on the Bowery Savings Bank was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Checks drawn on the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, were deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and consisted of the following:

Deposit made June 10, 1940 - \$1,637.27.

Deposit on February 9, 1943 and December 11, 1943 of \$13.85 each.

12 deposits of \$13.46 each in period May 19, 1944 to April 10, 1945.

11 deposits of \$12.88 each from May 8, 1945 to April 9, 1946.

13 deposits of \$11.92 each in period June 14, 1946 to August 27, 1948.

Philadelphia Office:

On June 9, 1947 a deposit of \$170 was made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, which deposit consisted of a check drawn on the Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

On October 23, 1934 a deposit of \$15.86 and on January 8, 1942 a deposit of \$192.93 was made to the account of ALGER HISS, both of which were drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On July 8, 1942 a check for \$1.14 was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS drawn on the Reading Trust Company, Reading, Pa.

San Antonio Office:

Two deposits of \$2.00 each were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS consisting of checks drawn on the Austin National Bank, Austin, Texas. These deposits were made on November 27, 1934 and November 20, 1936, respectively.

San Diego Office:

On September 7, 1940 two deposits of \$65.13 each were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, which deposits consisted of checks drawn on the Bank of America, North Park Branch, San Diego, California.

Washington Field Office:

On February 5, 1938 a deposit was made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS consisting of a check drawn on the Munsey Trust Company, Washington, D. C. of \$116.

On October 2, 1946 and January 11, 1947 two deposits of \$190 each were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, which deposits consisted of checks drawn on the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the above, there is a check in the amount of \$5 drawn on the Bank of California, location not given, which was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

It is to be noted that there are numerous checks drawn on the Riggs National Bank deposited to this account which have not been identified due to the fact that the Riggs National Bank maintains no recordak film of checks



drawn on accounts of their customers nor do they maintain any type of permanent record which would enable this office to identify the source of these deposits.

On January 28, 1949 a check for \$500 was drawn on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Inasmuch as this check had not yet been returned to the depositor, the bank officials informed this office that it was a check payable to HAROLD ROSENWALD and was deposited or cashed at the Riggs National Bank. The records of the Riggs National Bank reflect that HAROLD ROSENWALD and BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD maintain an account at the Riggs National Bank. His employment is given as an attorney for the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

A check of the credit records, Washington, D. C. dated December 10, 1945 reflect that HAROLD and BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD reside at 2633 - 16th Street, N. W. At the time of this credit information HAROLD ROSENWALD was listed as 35, white, male, with no dependants. He was said to have held the rank of a Lieutenant, U. S. Navy and had been in the service several years. At the time of this report he was on terminal leave and expected his discharge shortly thereafter.

BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD, who was listed as being employed at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, U. S. Commercial Office as an attorney from October 21, 1945 to October 29, 1945, at a salary of \$4,300 per annum had her former employment listed as Foreign Economic Administration where she was appointed on September 4, 1941. This report reflected that HAROLD ROSENWALD came to Washington, D. C. in 1939 from Boston, Massachusetts. His date of birth was listed as July 23, 1907 and his former address 1718 Que Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On February 3, 1949 a check for \$2,500 was charged to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. According to officials of the bank, this check was a check made payable to one PAUL STRYCKER.

In reviewing the deposit slips to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, it was noted that two of these deposit slips were typewritten on a mail deposit form. These deposit slips were submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison with the known specimens of the Woodstock and Royal typewriter. The Bureau Laboratory reported that the typewriting on these deposit slips was not identical with that on the known specimens. These deposit slips were dated July 25, 1946 for \$275.57 and July 11, 1946 for \$281.72.

Enclosures: To New York:

1 envelope containing photographic copies of the ledger sheets and deposit slips of the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

1 envelope containing ledger cards and deposit slips and withdrawal slips of the savings account, 10931 of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank.

1 photographic copy of signature cards of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for both savings and checking account.

1 photographic copy of the loan ledger of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

1 photographic copy of power of attorney of ALGER HISS dated July 29, 1933.

1 photostatic copy of power of attorney of ALGER HISS July 28, 1938.

1 photostatic copy of safe deposit record maintained in the name of PRISCILLA HISS consisting of three pages.

1 photographic copy of letter from ALGER HISS to the Riggs National Bank dated January 3, 1948.

1 photographic copy of letter dated January 6, 1948 to ALGER HISS from T. P. COWHILL, Assistant Manager, Riggs National Bank.

1 photographic copy of letter from Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated January 13, 1949 to Riggs National Bank.

- P E N D I N G -

#44

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division DATE: April 5, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WITH ALIASES, ET AL  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is enclosed herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, New York City, dated March 30, 1949, which bears the caption "Alger Hiss, Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R." This report summarizes the available evidence to date in connection with this matter and contains considerable information concerning numerous individuals whose names have been mentioned during the investigation and who may possibly be called upon as witnesses by the Government or their names may come up during the course of the coming trial.

A copy of this report has been made available to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan in New York City and to the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Enclosure ✓

74-1333-2775

FILE - R.P.M.

51-12-67
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 7 1949
DIVISION OF RECORDS

CRIM. GEN. CRIME SEC. WED  
CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.



COPY

FBI

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

12-648

TO : Mr. Alexander M. Campbell  
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

FROM : Director, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL  
SECURITY - R

#45

The New York office of this Bureau has advised that Harold Rosenwald who has conducted extensive investigation on behalf of Alger Hiss in connection with this case was formerly attached to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and was associated during this employment with Mr. O. John Rogge, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division.

This is being furnished to you for your information in view of the fact that Rosenwald still may have some contacts in the Department from whom he may possibly attempt to obtain some information concerning the Government's case against Alger Hiss.

74-1333-2937

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BY AL  
AUG 24 1956

74-1333-2937  
4-14-49  
FBI  
Rosenwald

51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
7	AUG 22 1956
RECORDS BRANCH	

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell  
Criminal Division

DATE: May 12, 1949

FROM : Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty  
Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al.  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CONFIDENTIAL #47

During a recent conversation between agents of the New York Office of this Bureau and T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, Southern District of New York, who are handling the prosecution in this case, Messrs. Donegan and Murphy requested that a transcript of the testimony taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities pertaining to the Hiss-Chambers matter be made available to them in the immediate future.

The New York Office has in its possession a copy of the House Committee on Un-American Activities testimony taken through September 9, 1948 which has been made available to Mr. Donegan. However, they requested that a transcript of the testimony subsequent to September 9, 1948 be obtained and made available to them if possible.

No action is being taken by this Bureau to obtain the desired transcript in accordance with the procedure which has been followed in this matter. The request is being brought to your attention in the event you may wish to take appropriate steps to secure the transcript desired by Messrs. Donegan and Murphy.

74-1333-3068

Testimony of Nathan Levine  
sent to Donegan 5/18, after  
conversation with Donegan &  
Murphy as to material desired.

51-16-67
RECEIVED BY POSTAL
MAY 24 1949
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CRIM - GEN. CRIME SEC. WEB  
CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.

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OFFICE OF THE  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: May 16, 1949

## Office Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

FROM : Director - FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Personal and Confidential

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 13, 1948, which set forth the results of the FBI Laboratory report concerning an examination of the documents produced by Whittaker Chambers in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. These documents were designated as Q-1 through Q-69.

The FBI Laboratory report reflected that the typewriting, which appeared on specimens Q-6 through Q-69, compared most closely to standards for Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. The FBI Laboratory's files reflect that this style of type was made by the Woodstock Company in 1929.

During the course of a reinterview with Claudie Catlett, a former maid of Alger and Priscilla Hiss who worked intermittently from 1935 to 1939, she stated she recalls that Alger Hiss gave her family a typewriter which Hiss' attorneys now have in their possession and which may be the typewriter upon which the Chambers' documents were typed. Claudie Catlett stated she was unable to recall the information concerning this typewriter until she was interviewed by Hiss' attorneys recently, at which time an old typewriter was exhibited to her and she agreed that it looked like the typewriter which was given to her family by the Hisses.

Investigation which is currently being conducted has disclosed that this typewriter has been in numerous hands among the colored element in Washington, D. C., and thus far the exact dates that it was in the possession of some of these persons has not been established.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
Color element 1956	
in the possession	
RECORDS BRANCH	

The typewriter was recovered on April 16, 1949, from Ira W. Locky, Sr., colored, by Edward McLean, representing Alger Hiss and a Washington colored attorney, Charles H. Houston. Locky has in his possession a receipt dated April 16, 1949, which acknowledges a fifteen dollar payment for a Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N230099. It is noted that this serial number falls within the serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters manufactured in 1929. Current efforts are being made to trace the manufacture and sale of the typewriter bearing the afore-mentioned serial number.

While the above typewriter was in the possession of Ira W. Locky, his sister-in-law, Bertha Hall, typed a prayer on this machine. This specimen is presently being examined by the FBI Laboratory in order to determine if

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BY AL  
AUG 24 1956

and talked long distances  
with Tom Murphy, U.S. atty office  
5/18/49.



the typewriting thereon is identical with specimens Q-6 through Q-69. You will be advised of the results of this examination.

The above information is being brought to your attention in order that you may take any action which you deem advisable to obtain this typewriter for examination by the FBI Laboratory or to obtain specimens of the typewriting from this machine.

You will be advised of the complete circumstances surrounding this phase of the investigation immediately upon its receipt.

This information has been brought to the attention of Messrs. Donegan and Murphy by our New York Office.

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

*Chambers, Jay David White*  
*#49*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 18, 1949

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL,  
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memoranda to you dated May 16 and 18, 1949, concerning a Woodstock typewriter allegedly in the possession of the attorneys for Alger Hiss.

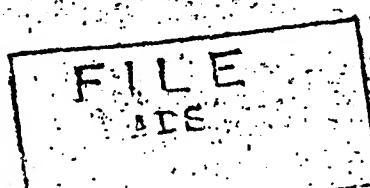
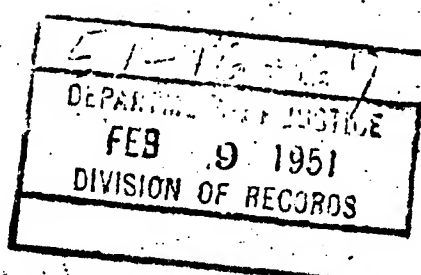
There is attached hereto for the attention of Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, one copy of the report of Special Agent John E. Howard dated May 18, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the above captioned matter. This report covers the investigation developed with respect to the typewriter reportedly in the possession of the Hiss attorneys. One copy of this report has been made available to Mr. F. J. Donagan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by our New York Office.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell - Enclosure  
Criminal Division

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

*Orig. to Ford 5-23-49 with  
his note  
"for your information"  
and above underlining*

74-1333-3079



ENC.

See Reference 121-4089-67

This document is a 5 page Memo dated 5-19-49  
from the Director, FBI.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.

C



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Whittaker Chambers, recently Senior Editor, Time, Incorporated, and former Editor of the "Daily Worker", advised that he never actually met Sol Adler but while he, Chambers, was a member of the Washington, D. C. Communist Party underground, one J. Peters informed him that Schlomer Adler of the Treasury Department was supplying him, Peters, with weekly summaries of information which Adler had obtained through his employment with the Treasury Department. Chambers believed Peters at that time to be the head of the Underground Section of the Communist Party in the United States. Chambers further related that he could not advise as to what use the Communist Party would have for information of this nature but he expressed the opinion that probably the Communist Party had use for it for stock market activities. Chambers stated that he had no factual knowledge that Adler was actually a Communist Party member but he related that in view of the fact that Adler was furnishing information to Peters, then Adler must have been a Communist Party member.

Chambers declined to furnish a signed statement and declined to appear before a Loyalty Board but did furnish affidavits to this effect to official representatives of the United States Treasury Department.

J. Peters, mentioned above by Whittaker Chambers, was a former Communist Party functionary in New York City who has recently been deported from the United States.

[REDACTED]

Section 92 Serial 3139 dated 5-23-49 consisting of 5 pages

Memo from FBI, Director to Attorney General concerning  
Charles Edward Wyzanaski, United States District Judge,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

Excision on page 1 and total denial of pages 2, 3, 4 and  
5 exempted under (b) (7) (C).

Pages 1 - 5 Information regarding third party including  
birth data, education, employment, residence address, which  
if disclosed would be invasion of privacy.

The released data is attached.

*101*  
**Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

*#52*  
DATE: May 23, 1949

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Jas* FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

OFFICE OF THE  
RECEIVED

MAY 25 1949

ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought that you would be interested in knowing that this Bureau has received information that Charles Edward Wyzanski, United States District Judge, Boston, Massachusetts, has agreed to take the stand as a character witness in New York City on behalf of Alger Hiss. He is alleged to have commented that his making himself available as a witness would be regarded as unusual by many, particularly since he was to be a witness for the Defense in a criminal case. However, he felt he knew Alger Hiss so well that there was no choice open to him.

You will recall that Judge Wyzanski has exhibited an unfriendly attitude toward this Bureau in the past. The unfriendly actions were called to your attention by my memoranda dated June 23, 1947, September 3, 1947 and March 27, 1948. In your memorandum dated June 26, 1947, you expressed a desire to be informed of any information received concerning Judge Wyzanski.

For your assistance a summary of the information contained in my previous memoranda pertaining to Judge Wyzanski is hereinafter set forth. There is also included a brief sketch of his background obtained during the course of this Bureau's investigation of Judge Wyzanski before he became Judge.

[REDACTED]

51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	REC'D
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RECORDS BRANCH	

*Photo copy mailed - Air Mail -  
to Tom Donagan 5/27/49.*

74-1333-3139



Cont

Pg 9  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year)

File No: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: SAS- Referrals

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
100- 376016-17	1/28/54	New York Report	1	1	
100 376016-20	3/4/54	New York Report	2	2	
100 376016-33	7/16/54	New York Report	6	6	
100 376016-35	9/29/54	Albany Report	3	0	N.P.
100- 376016-38	7/29/54	New York Report	5	4	b-7-D
65- 38226-15	12/25/54	Memo to Stanley N. Barnes	1	1	
100- 376016-42	11/29/54	Baltimore Report	3	0	N.P.
100 376016-43	12/6/54	Phila Report	2	0	N.P.
100- 376016-44	12/7/54	New York Report	6	3	N.P.
101- 2668-66	1/5/55	New York Report	5	5	
100- 376016-50	7/5/55	New York Report	6	6	b-7-D
100- 376016-64	6/1/59	New York Report	2	2	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED  
FEB 17 1954  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

103

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/28/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/21/54	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. JOHNSON
TITLE PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PRISCILLA HISS still resides at 22 E. 8th Street, NYC, and is still employed at the Doubleday Book Store, 475 Madison Avenue, NYC.

- P -

DETAILS: T-1, of unknown reliability, advised that PRISCILLA HISS still resides at 22 East Eighth Street, New York, New York. T-1 advised that this building is now managed by the New York University Properties, 10 East Eighth Street, headed by a Mr. LANG.

T-2, of unknown reliability, advised that PRISCILLA HISS is still employed at 475 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, by the Doubleday Book Store.

100-376016-17

- 1 M  
18 1954

FILE: C50

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	51-16-67	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECORDS
5 - Bureau (100-376016) (RM)		20	RECORDS BRANCH
3 - New York (65-15867)			INTERNAL SECURITY

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Underhill

CONFIDENTIAL

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION #104

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

PJS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/4/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/22,23/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>WILLIAM A. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PRISCILLA HISS unreliaibly reported to have opened a book store in Queens, NY, however, subject still employed in a clerical capacity for Doubleday Book Shop, NYC. She has changed her place of employment from the Madison Avenue store of Doubleday to the Fifth Avenue store. Subject presently reported to be in the NY Hospital for a minor neck gland operation.

- P -

## DETAILS:

In DANTON WALKER's column entitled "Broadway" in the "New York Daily News" for February 8, 1954, appeared the following statement:

"Mrs. ALGER HISS opening a book store in Forest Hills, Queens."

On February 8, 1954 T-1, of unknown reliability, telephonically advised the New York Office that Mrs. ALGER HISS is planning to open a book store at 9 Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens, New York. T-1 advised that this property is managed by Farber and Whitman, and that the rental agent for Farber and Whitman is an individual named SLATER. T-1 advised that the rent for the store to be used by Mrs. HISS is \$225.00 per month.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
100-376016-20 3/4/54 [Signature]		57-16-17 MAR 16 1954 RECORDS B. E. D. CONFIDENTIAL
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15867

On February 23, 1954 T-1 and T-2, both of unknown reliability, were interviewed. Both of these informants advised that earlier in the month they were contacted by DANTON WALKER, columnist of the "New York Daily News" in order to verify the proposed opening of a bookstore by PRISCILLA HISS at Kew Gardens. These informants further advised they also received a similar inquiry on the part of a representative of the "Long Island Press". This was the first indication they had that PRISCILLA HISS was planning to open a bookstore at 9 Kew Gardens Road. These informants advised that they have not observed the subject in this bookstore and do not actually know if PRISCILLA HISS is at the present time in this store, however, they advised that the rent for this store in the past has been \$225.00 per month.

On February 24, 1954 T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that PRISCILLA HISS is still employed by the Doubleday Book Shop, Incorporated, in New York City; however, in December, 1953, PRISCILLA HISS was transferred from the Doubleday Book Shop at 475 Madison Avenue, New York City, to their bookstore at 436 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She is still employed in a clerical capacity that keeps her away from the public.

T-3 advised that on February 19, 1954 PRISCILLA HISS contacted her and advised her that she was having difficulty with a gland in her neck and planned to enter the New York Hospital (Cornell Medical Center), where she planned to remain for about two days for surgery. As of February 23, 1954, according to T-3, PRISCILLA HISS was still in the hospital.

T-3 further advised that she was aware of the publicity concerning the possible opening of a bookstore in Queens by PRISCILLA HISS, however, she advised that PRISCILLA HISS has made no mention of this fact, and she has heard nothing further about it.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NY 65-15867

1340 Northern State Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. THOMAS BARTLE was a witness at the trials of ALMA HISS.

T-3 also advised that on June 3, 1954 the subject was contacted by one D. BOGIE, 410 Park Avenue, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. BOGIE HILL BOGIE is the wife of PHILIP BOGIE, Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, and Director of the University of Pennsylvania press. BOGIE BOGIE is a close friend of ALMA AND PHILICIA HISS.

T-3 also advised that on June 11, 1954 the subject was contacted by Mrs. WALTER BOUTWELL, Athens Hill, Bartonsville, Vermont.

T-3 advised that PHILICIA HISS was contacted by the following and on the following dates:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company  
Wilmington, Delaware

6/14/54

Balton Schools  
105-114 E. 29th Street  
New York, New York

6/16/54  
6/10/54

Killorlee (not very legible)  
Hancock, Vt.

6/14/54

Yale Alumni Fund  
Box 1503  
New Haven, Connecticut

6/11/54

Bryn Mawr College  
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

6/2/54

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
720 E. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

6/7/54

American Friends Service Committee  
20 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

6/23/54

Desmond O'Hara  
c/o Red Cross  
APO 704, San Francisco, California

6/23/54



NY 65-15067

On May 12, 1954, T-4, of known reliability, advised that Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH SIDON moved to their present residence at 212 North Party Avenue, Hamaroneck, New York, on June 2, 1953, having previously resided at 177 Hazel Avenue, Bronx, New York. T-4 advised that KENNETH SIDON is an attorney with offices at 150 Broadway, New York City.

Previous investigation in this case reflects that the witness on December 6, 1953 contacted Summit, New Jersey, telephone Summit 6-1291-M listed to NORMAN J. SMARTOUT, 52 Franklin Place, Summit, New Jersey.

The 1950 New York Bell Telephone Directory for Summit, New Jersey, lists Mrs. H. L. SMARTOUT and one NORMAN L. SMARTOUT (not SMARTOUT) at 52 Franklin Place, Summit, New Jersey.

On April 6, 1954, T-5, of known reliability, advised that one NORMAN LEE SMARTOUT resided at 19 Meadow Brook Village, Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1941. On April 9, 1954, T-6, of known reliability, advised that one NORMAN LEE SMARTOUT, Elkton Lane, Wilton, Connecticut, and formerly of Meadow Brook Village, Plainfield, New Jersey, was born on April 25, 1913 at Summit, New Jersey. He was married to HELENE E. SMARTOUT on July 13, 1939 at Summit, New Jersey. He graduated from Hamilton College and in 1941 he was occupied as a salesman for Swine Brewery, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, as an Assistant Branch Manager of a Western Union Office. T-6 advised that SMARTOUT completed no military service.

T-7, of known reliability, advised that one HELEN LOUISE SMARTOUT resides at 52 Franklin Place, Summit, New Jersey, and her birth date was shown as February 20, 1906 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is believed that she is the mother of NORMAN SMARTOUT.

T-8, of known reliability, advised on June 22, 1954 that holder of Post Office Box 936 is the National City Bank, New York City. The National City Bank is known to have been in touch with PRISCILLA HISS on March 11, 1954 and June 2, 1954.

T-9, of unknown reliability, advised on June 23, 1954 that he had had occasional contacts with ALAN HISS at the United Nations and stated that these contacts were in connection with official duties. T-9 advised that he had not visited with the Hisses socially but mentioned that he had also become

NY 65-15667

acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS on the same basis in connection with United Nations activity and that she had been a spectator at the United Nations as recently as two months ago, prior to June, 1952, at which time T-9 was engaged in a conversation with her.

On March 10, 1954, according to T-3, PRISCILLA HISS was contacted by ANN WHITE BLUMENTHAL, 433 West 21st Street, New York City.

T-10, of unknown reliability, advised that the BLUMENTHALS have resided at this address for the past eight or nine years and are quiet, well respected tenants. He knew nothing about them of a derogatory nature. According to T-10 JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL operates his own printing business.

The New York Telephone Directory reflects JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL's business address is 350 West 31st Street, New York City.

T-10 advised that ANN BLUMENTHAL has no children and is not employed but is very active in relief and welfare work and leaves her apartment regularly every day in connection with the relief and welfare work.

The New York Board of Elections reflect that as of 1952 ANN WHITE and JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL were registered with the Liberal Party. ANN was described as age 51, married, thirty years residence in the state and city and born in the United States. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL was described as age 55, married, fifty-five years in the state and city and born in the United States. This information was obtained by SA THOMAS J. McGILL on June 22, 1952.

T-3 advised that on March 16, 1954 one ELIZABETH E. WHITE, 315 W. 107th Street, New York City, was in contact with PRISCILLA HISS.

T-11, of unknown reliability, advised on June 21, 1954 that ELIZABETH E. WHITE, also known as BETTIE WHITE, resides at 315 W. 107th Street with one MARY WHEELER in Apartment 5H. According to T-11, WHITE, about two years ago, was known as Mrs. HUSBAND but is believed to be divorced or separated from her husband as she has stated that she will use her maiden name. The

[illegible]

LA 42-1055

NY 65-15857

has resided at this address for at least two years, according to T-11. T-11 advised that BETTIE WHITE is either a teacher or student at Columbia University and advised that her home is in Hightstown as she goes there on vacation. HENRY WHELAN, according to T-11, is WHITE's roommate and works for some real estate corporation in New York City.

T-12, of known reliability, advised that the full name of BETTIE WHITE was Mrs. ELIZABETH BRISTOL WHITE. HUSBAND and according to an affidavit furnished by BETTIE WHITE on January 30, 1954 she indicated that she was divorced and was changing her name back to Miss ELIZABETH B. WHITE. As of May 10, 1953 she resided at 313 East 40th Street, Apartment 5J, New York 16, New York, and on January 30, 1954 resided at 315 West 107th Street, New York 25, New York.

She furnished as her permanent address in care of  
her parents, 306 Laurel Lane, Macleod, Wisconsin.  
According to T-12, WHITE gave the notation that in the  
event of an emergency one Mrs. GARDNER L. WHITE, an aunt,  
25 Valley Wood, Cos Cob, Connecticut, should be notified.

The records of T-12 indicated that BETTIE WHITE had attended Harvard College, 1940-1943; Polo Community High School, Polo, Illinois, 1934-1938; Francis Shiner Junior College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, 1938-1940; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, June 1945 to August 1945. Her previous employment was listed as Marshall Field and Company, Chicago, Illinois, department work, 1942-1944; Francis Shiner College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, Dormitory Director, 1944-1946; Central Branch, Young Women's Christian Association, New York, New York, Interviewer 1942-1943.

1953-1953. According to the Records of T-12, HELEN WHITE is presently attending the Teachers College of Columbia University and is a candidate for her Master's Degree, majoring in "Curriculum and Teaching Childhood Education--Young Children (Pre-Service)." Her faculty advisor at Columbia University is ALICE EULER.

According to T-12, BETTIE WHITE did practice teaching during the past year at the Agnes Russell Center, New York up to 1960; at Mt. Morris Day Care Center, New York, under Miss JANE FERGUSON and Mrs. MARIAN POOLE; Madison Presbyterian Day School, New York, under Miss FRISCELLA MARKS;



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and at Public School 134 under EMILY L. FAHLE.

The transcription of her Barnard College record reflects that she attended this school from September, 1940 until June, 1943 when she received her A.B. degree. Her birth date was shown as September 15, 1920 at Springfield, Ohio and her guardian was shown as HENRY T. WHITE, 110 North Shosse Street, Polo, Illinois.

A postcard in the records of T-12 reflect as follows:  
"I was married from 1946 to 1952 and therefore have no record of gainful employment as I did not work those years".

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100-376016-35, Albany report dated September 29, 1954,  
is not being released as not pertinent to the request  
as it reflects investigation findings concerning third  
parties totally unrelated to the Hiss case. The only  
reference to the name Hiss is in the Title of the case.

100-376016-38, is a New York report dated September 29, 1954 and we deleted data at the bottom of page 4 and all of page 5 under (b) (7) (D). This information is not to be made public with the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED

OCT 14 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/29/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/2, 16; 9/20, 21/54	REPORT MADE BY #107 WILLIAM A. JOHNSON bar
TITLE PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Contacts of PRISCILLA HISS set forth. PRISCILLA HISS known to have a bank account at the Union Square Branch of the National City Bank, NYC. No apparent unusual activity in this account.

- P -

DETAILS: T-1, of known reliability, advised that the following individuals or organizations contacted PRISCILLA HISS between July 2, 1954 and September 14, 1954 at her residence address, 22 East Eighth Street, New York City:

Sender

T. HOBSON  
c/o Corset, La Capelle  
Geneva, Switzerland  
(son of subject)

FILED

FLM

NOV 3 1954

Date

July 2, 1954

August 18, 1954

BOULE  
Peacham, Vermont  
(believed to be DORIS SOULR)

August 15, 1954

CLARA E. STOWER  
60 S. 2nd Street  
Levisburg, Pennsylvania

File: 100-376016-38

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		51-15-11	28
6 - Bureau (100-376016) (RM)		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	P.G.
2 - Philadelphia (RM)		OCT 12 1954	ORD
2 - Baltimore (65-2260) (RM)		RECORDS BRANCH	
2 - New York (65-15867)		INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	
		Subv. Act. Sec.	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954 O-288483

*Induced*

NY 65-15867

Sender

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

Camp Newfound  
Harrison, Maine

T. HOBSON  
4 Rue Adhemien  
Fabri Geneva, Switzerland

THOMAS FANSLER  
1340 Northern State Parkway  
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. ESTHER L. RICHARDS  
11 West Preston Street  
Baltimore 1, Maryland

New York Friends Center  
111 East 20th Street  
New York 3, New York

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

R. M. ALFORD  
East Chatham, New York  
(probably ROBERTA FANSLER -  
former wife of subject's  
brother, THOMAS FANSLER, and  
now wife of JOHN ALFORD, a  
Canadian, formerly Head of the  
Fine Arts Department,  
University of Toronto, Canada

R. M. ALFORD  
224 Lake Avenue  
Metuchen, New Jersey

Date

August 18, 1954

August 14, 1954

August 20, 1954

August 20, 1954

August 23, 1954

August 28, 1954

August 29, 1954

September 1, 1954

August 31, 1954

September 1, 1954

NY 65-15867

Sender

Date

Chase National Bank  
84 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, New York

September 1, 1954

Dr. ESTHER L. RICHARDS  
41 West Preston Street  
Baltimore, Maryland

September 1, 1954

Killbuckett  
Hancock, Vermont

September 1, 1954

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

September 1, 1954

Box 939 (National City Bank)  
Church Street Station

September 2, 1954

S. D. CRAIG  
Sandy Beach 4  
Greenport, New York

September 4, 1954

Northwestern Mutual Life  
Insurance Company  
Room 662  
720 East Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

September 4, 1954

Suite 714  
55 West 42nd Street  
New York 36, New York

September 8, 1954

Taylor Maid Service, Inc.  
796 Lexington Avenue  
New York City

September 8, 1954

JOHN ALFORD  
R.F.D. 2  
East Chatham, New York

September 9, 1954

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania



NY 65-15867

C.E.S. (CLARA E. STONER)  
60 South Second Street  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

September 9, 1954

41 West Preston  
Baltimore 1, Maryland

September 7, 1954

Guaranty Trust Company  
Box 495, Church Street  
New York 15, New York

September 10, 1954

JAMES GALLEY  
70 East 12th Street  
New York 3, New York

September 9, 1954

TIMOTHY HOBSON  
4 Rue Adhemar  
Fabri Geneva, Switzerland

September 11, 1954

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

September 9, 1954

ALGER HISS  
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

September 14, 1954

National Orchestral Association  
119 West 57th Street  
New York 19, New York

September 13, 1954

T-1 further advised that PRISCILLA HISS has been in  
contact with the [REDACTED] on March 11, 1954.

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General  
Stanley N. Barnes  
Antitrust Division

DATE: October 25, 1954

#108

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JULIAN WADLEIGH  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your memorandum dated October 21, 1954, entitled "Julian Wadleigh - Soviet Espionage Agent."

The memorandum referred to therein, dated October 20, 1954, from Worth Rowley, Chief of the Trial Section in the Antitrust Division, was not received by this Bureau as an attachment to your communication. It would be appreciated if you would furnish us this attachment or a copy thereof.

51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
1	OCT 23 1954

INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.  
Criminal Section

65-58226-15

FILE  
C.B.P.

100-376016-42, is a Baltimore report dated November 29, 1954. The document is not being released at it is not pertinent to the request. The document reflects investigative findings of a third party and the only reference to the Hiss name is in the title.

1



100-376016-43, is a Philadelphia report dated December 6, 1954. The document is not being released as it is not pertinent to the request. The document reflects investigative findings of a third party and the only reference to the Hiss name is in the title.

100-376016-44, is a New York report dated December 17, 1954. We are not releasing data from bottom of page 3 and total denial of pages 4, 5 and 6 as the data is not pertinent to the request. The data not being released reflects information uncovered thru investigations concerning individuals that contacted Priscilla Hiss.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

ON JAN 26 1955

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/17/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/15; 11/18; 12/3/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>WILLIAM A. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advised that ALGER HISS was scheduled to be released from Lewisburg Penitentiary on 11/27/54 and will reside with the subject at her apartment, 22 E. 8th St., where he plans to write a book. According to T-1 PRISCILLA HISS has expressed fear of bodily harm from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Background of some of subject's contacts set out.

- P -

## DETAILS

T-1, of known reliability, advised on November 16, 1954 that ALGER HISS, husband of the subject, was scheduled to be released from Lewisburg Penitentiary on November 27, 1954. T-1 advised that the subject was recently interviewed in her apartment at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, and advised that ALGER HISS, her husband, plans to reside with her and her son, TONY, at this address and that they have no present plans for moving to any other location. The subject also advised that ALGER HISS has no present plans for employment.

File: JFB.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div>100-376016-44</div> <div> <div>23</div> <div> <div>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</div> <div>JAN 12 1955</div> <div>RECORDS BRANCH</div> <div>INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.</div> </div> </div>
6 - Bureau (100-376016 (RM)) 2 - Philadelphia (RM) 2 - Newark (65-1622) (RM) 3 - New York (65-15867)		51-10-101 SAC S. J. B.

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INDEXED



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The subject further advised T-1 that ALGER HISS plans on writing a book but she could furnish no details as to what this book would be about. She advised that as far as she knows her husband had not written anything while in prison. The subject advised that HISS had received approximately 300 letters from her and her son, TONY, and that these letters had been carefully censored by the penitentiary. According to the subject, these letters had been turned over to HISS' attorneys LANE and BENJAMIN through an arrangement with the penitentiary. PRISCILLA HISS advised that these letters were censored again at the time they were turned over to the attorneys.

T-1 advised that the subject had been living rather frugally at 22 East 8th Street and that her son was under the care of a psychiatrist in New York and that he presently was attending the Dalton Schools. T-1 learned from the subject that the subject had been under the care of an elderly, female psychiatrist in Baltimore.

T-1 advised that Mrs. HISS when interviewed had been very pleasant, cordial and cooperative. T-1 advised that he had originally contacted the subject by letter asking her to contact him and that he subsequently received a telephone call from Mrs. BUTTENWEISER, who described herself as Mrs. HISS' attorney. Mrs. BUTTENWEISER explained that she was only trying to verify the validity of the letter received by PRISCILLA HISS. T-1 advised that during the conversation with Mrs. BUTTENWEISER she remarked that she knew that both her phone and that of Mrs. HISS was tapped and stated that she believed this because she heard monitoring apparatus being turned off and on when she used her telephone.

The subject also advised T-1 that for a considerable period of time after her husband was incarcerated, and wrongfully so, she had a very distinct fear that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS would some day do her bodily harm even to the extent of coming to

NY 65-15867

her apartment to carry out this act. T-1 advised that ALGER HISS, while at the federal penitentiary, was determined to have an IQ of 126. T-1 also advised that HISS would be under the jurisdiction of the Probation Officer, New York City, for 300 days commencing November 27, 1954, when he was released from the penitentiary.

T-2, of known reliability, furnished on September 15, 1954 the following information as to

who contacted PRISCILLA HISS on March 7, 1954:

Name  
Address

Date of birth  
Wife  
Employment

Height  
Weight  
Race  
Eyes  
Hair  
Complexion  
Social Security No.  
Education

Married

Daughter

Son

Wife's last known  
employment

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILED  
FEB 26 1955

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JAN 5 1955</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/13, 24, 12/8, 13/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN J. DANAHY</b>
TITLE <b>ALGER HISS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject convicted 1/21/50 USDC, SDNY, on two counts of violation of Title 18, USC 1621 (perjury). Sentenced 1/25/50 to five years imprisonment each count, sentences to run concurrently. Following unsuccessful appeal subject surrendered 3/21/51 to USM, SDNY, and committed 3/28/51 to U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Released 11/27/54 on conditional release. T-1, of known reliability, advised subject planned to reside with wife, PRISCILLA, and son, ANTHONY, at 22 East Eighth Street, NYC, and to write book. On 12/8/54 T-2, of known reliability, advised subject observed aboard NY bound Penn. Railroad train at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. T-1 advised subject travelled to Baltimore, Maryland, on 12/7/54 to visit mother and stayed overnight. Subject claims to have tentative offers from Doubleday Doran Publishing Company for book by subject and from American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, to act as consultant on U. N. international affairs and prison welfare. Details set forth.

-P-

DETAILS: The files of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, reflect that the subject was convicted on January 21, 1950 on two counts of violation of Title 18, United States Code 1621 (perjury).

File: JFB

101-2668-66

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	R
		JAN 20 1955	C
		INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	D

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NY 105-10101

The first of these counts charged that HISS testified untruthfully on December 15, 1948 before a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York when HISS denied that he had delivered to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS any State Department or any other government organization documents or copies thereof. The second count charged that HISS testified untruthfully on December 15, 1948 before the same Grand Jury when he testified that he had not seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS after January 1, 1937. The indictment charging the above two violations was returned before United States District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY, Southern District of New York, on December 15, 1948.

On December 16, 1948 HISS pleaded not guilty to both counts of the indictment and released on \$5,000 bail.

On May 31, 1949 the first trial of HISS was commenced and ended on July 10, 1949 when the Jury was unable to reach a verdict. Retrial of HISS commenced on November 17, 1949 before United States District Judge HENRY W. GODDARD, Southern District of New York, and was concluded on January 20, 1950 when HISS was found guilty on both counts of the indictment.

On January 25, 1950 HISS was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each of the two counts in the indictment, sentences to run concurrently. HISS was released on \$10,000 bail pending appeal. Following unsuccessful appeal and unanimous denial of a writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court of the United States, HISS surrendered to the United States Marshal, Southern District of New York, on March 22, 1951 and was committed to the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on March 28, 1951.

On November 27, 1954 FRED T. WILKINSON, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, advised the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that HISS was released on that date and left accompanied by his wife, son and two attorneys, CHESTER LAKE and ROBERT M. BENJAMIN. HISS was released on conditional release following the statutory allowance of time off for good behavior and will be under probation supervision until expiration of his full time sentence on March 21, 1956 less 100 days.

NY 105-10101

On November 18, 1954, T-1, of known reliability, advised that he had ascertained from FRISCELLA HISS, wife of the subject, that the subject planned to reside with his wife and his son, ANTHONY, at 22 East Eighth Street; that the HISS family had no present plans for moving to any other location. T-1 also advised that Mrs. HISS indicated that her husband had no present plans for employment, however, she did indicate that the subject planned on writing a book but was not certain what the content or subject matter would be. According to T-1, Mrs. HISS stated that as far as she knew, the subject had not written anything while he was confined to prison.

T-1 advised that he had ascertained that Mrs. HISS was under the care of an aged female psychiatrist at Baltimore, Maryland, and that her son, ANTHONY, was under the care of a psychiatrist in New York and was attending the Dalton School at New York City.

On December 8, 1954, T-2, of known reliability, advised that while en route to New York City on a Pennsylvania Railroad Train from Washington, D.C. on December 6, 1954, T-2 had observed ALGER HISS aboard this train. T-2 advised that he first observed HISS shortly after the train left Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that HISS was seated in the smoking section of a coach with his hat and coat removed. According to T-2, HISS was carrying a brief case.

On December 8, 1954, T-1 advised that on December 7, 1954, HISS had gone to Baltimore, Maryland, with the approval of his probation officer to visit his aged mother and had remained there overnight returning on December 8, 1954.

T-1 advised on December 13, 1954, that HISS had received a tentative offer from the publishing firm of Doubleday Doran, Incorporated, New York City. The nature of this offer was that HISS would receive a salary of approximately \$4,000 per annum for a period of two years, during which time he would write a book concerning his trial and conviction. If the book were successful, there would be a readjustment of the contract, and HISS would receive

NY 105-18101

commissions based on the number of sales of the book and would receive an advance on a proposed second book. T-1 advised that HISS had also indicated that he had received a tentative offer from the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. HISS claimed to have advised this organization on international affairs over the years and indicated that the tentative offer was to act as a consultant on United Nations matters, international affairs and prison welfare. HISS further indicated, according to T-1, that he might do some work for the National Council of Christian Churches because of his friendship with the following individuals:

Dr. WALTER ROSWELL BARNES  
WALTER W. VAN KIRK  
Dr. HARRY M. FOSDICK.

According to T-1, HISS plans to be in contact with the following individuals in the course of the next few months:

Rev. DUANE WEEVIL  
Ward Homestead  
Maplewood, New Jersey  
whom HISS described as an old family friend  
who married the KISSELS.

J. KELLOGG SMITH  
Chestertown, Maryland.

It is noted that HISS indicated that he plans to visit SMITH in January, 1955. J. KELLOGG SMITH appeared as a defense witness at both trials of ALGER HISS.

Dr. OTIS NICE, no address given, who is believed by T-1 to be a prison chaplain of the Episcopal Church and with whom HISS desires to discuss problems of a chaplain.

CHESTER T. LANE  
Nyack, New York  
Attorney of record for HISS

Dr. VIOLA BERNARD  
Nyack, New York  
Not further identified.



CONFIDENTIAL

NY 105-10101

T-1 advised that HISS had indicated that he had received unsolicited gifts since his release totalling \$23 from persons unknown to him including a check of \$10 from an individual in Venezuela, South America, and \$13 in miscellaneous cash. HISS indicated he had borrowed \$100 from an aunt, AERA HISS; that his mother gave him \$25 and that another relative, LILLIAN HISS, had given him \$25. According to HISS, Professor ZACHARIAH CHAFEE of Harvard Law School had sent him \$200. T-1 advised that he will endeavor to obtain further information concerning HISS' finances and sources of income.

-P-

CONFIDENTIAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JUL 5 1955</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/12, 21, 25/5/ 20; 6/9, 10, 13/55</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>#113</b>	blw
TITLE <b>PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, WRS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**ALGER HISS**, subject's husband, has made it known that he is staying on at 22 East 28th Street, NYC, because of the subject's health and because it is convenient to her place of employment. **HISS** wants his son, **TONY**, to consider this apartment to be his home. Income and expenditures for the **HISS** family for March and April, 1955, set forth. Additional banking facilities developed. Subject's son accepted as a student at the Putney School, Putney, Vermont. Subject and family driven to Vermont by one **ELINORE FERRY**, a former employee of Tass News Agency, which has been active in the **ALGER HISS** defense.

- P -

**DETAILS:** On May 20, 1955, T-1, a member of a government agency who conducts personnel investigations stated that an agent for a London publishing house, specifically, Curtis-Brown, Ltd., 347 Madison Avenue, acted on behalf of **ALGER HISS** with the Mallins and Company Publishers in London and received an offer of 2,000 pounds for a story to be written by **ALGER HISS**. This would come to approximately \$5,600.00 and would result in a net of approximately \$5,040.00, the difference going toward agent's fees. With this money, **HISS** intends to live for approximately two years aided by the income of his wife's earnings with Doubleday-Loran Book Company. According to this source, **ALGER HISS** has completed one chapter but as yet has not given a title to his work. He

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-376016) (RM) 3 - New York (65-15867)		100-376016-50 57-16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 15 1955 INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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NY 65-15867

proposes that the story will deal with the "inability of a person to get a fair trial" or "the jury system as a method of arriving at the truth." HISS stated that he is undecided as to just which of these he will choose; however, he feels sure that it will have to do with these related subjects. This source advised that the majority of HISS's time is taken up with research in the newspaper branch of the New York Library, and as of the date of this interview, May 20, 1955, he was greatly concerned about his financial condition. T-1 inquired of HISS if he could justify paying \$138.00 a month for rent in view of the fact that his own income is rather limited. HISS stated that he was maintaining this apartment in spite of his financial difficulties primarily because of his wife's (PRISCILLA) health. He stated that she was physically run-down due to the nervous strain caused by his imprisonment and the subsequent publicity as a result of his release, and he feels that in keeping her in this apartment which is convenient for her business, it would be to his advantage.

HISS advised T-1 that he had succeeded in placing his son TONY in the Putney School at Putney, Vermont, and feels that inasmuch as he is at a very impressionable age, he would like to have him remember their present apartment as his home. He felt that by moving away at this time it would deprive his son of an essential recollection necessary to a boy's total growth. HISS stated that his income for the month of March, including anonymous gifts and his wife's salary, amounted to \$175.00; his outgo was \$366.00. For the month of April his earnings amounted to \$490.00, which included \$270.00 (\$300.00 less 10 per cent) for a magazine article which was to appear in the September issue of "Pocketbook Magazine" dealing with the Yalta Conference. His wife's salary amounted to \$160.00 and anonymous gifts totaled \$60.00, for a total of \$490.00. His outgo during the same period was \$382.00 and according to T-1, this is the first time since ALGER HISS's release that he is working "in the black."

Pocketbook, Incorporated, an organization chartered in 1939, became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Field Enterprises, Incorporated, in 1944, which corporation is controlled primarily by Marshall Field of Chicago. MARSHALL FIELD is listed as Chairman of the Board of this corporation, according to the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York.



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On April 12, 1955, T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA WILLIAM P. CONLEY of the following:

This information supplied by T-2 is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

On June 9, 1955, T-1 advised that in a recent conversation with HISS, ALGER HISS informed him that while he was in the penitentiary he had come into a legacy amounting to \$10,000.00 as a result of the death of an aunt on the HISS side of the family. According to HISS, his wife deposited this amount in a savings account, and in addition, while he was in the penitentiary, two bonds of \$1,000.00 apiece matured; his wife spent one, and the other was likewise deposited to this account. HISS explained that these bonds represented contributions given to him by various sources at the time of his trial. Concerning the \$10,000.00 legacy, HISS stated that he had two aunts, one of whom died some years back and her estate was left to the other aunt. Upon the death of the second aunt, he received the total value of their estate. T-1 did not know if this \$10,000.00 legacy constituted a portion of the estate, the remainder being split up among HISS's immediate family or if he himself received the entire share of the estate.

HISS further stated that during the first week of June, 1955, he received from the publishing firm in England the sum of \$5,111.00. This constituted the net receipts on the unfinished book mentioned above. HISS went on to state to T-1 that since his release from jail he has received various anonymous contributions from various people throughout the country and these he has been unable to return. T-1 stated that these contributions amounted to small \$1.00 and \$2.00 offerings. Except for these, HISS has received no outside aid other than from his brother and sister; however, since

NY 65-15867

the receipt in April of the sum of \$300.00 from "Pocketbook Magazine," he has refused to accept any gratuities from his brother or sister. However, HISS did mention that there is one gift he still receives weekly from his sister. This comes in the form of a "thick steak" delivered every Thursday to the HISS apartment from a local butcher shop which is the result of a standing order placed by his sister in Texas. According to HISS, this is being done by his sister because since his release from jail he has lost eleven pounds brought on by anxiety and worry for the future of his family, and his sister is using this as a means of building him up physically. T-1 stated that HISS has informed him all of his clothes are secondhand and gifts from various friends. Concluding his statements relative to his financial status, HISS stated that he has a paid-up \$5,000.00 Mutual Life Insurance policy and that his present worth at this time runs in the neighborhood of \$17,000.00.

T-2 stated that HISS contemplated visiting various individuals during the summer of 1955 but has been denied permission by the Parole Board to visit the following persons and places. He stated there was an individual by the name of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL who is employed by Spiral Press, Incorporated, who has a home in Cornwall, Connecticut. He stated that Mrs. BLUMENTHAL is a member of the same Quaker Meeting as is Mrs. HISS. The other individual is Mr. WILLIAM PRINCE who has a son, JERRY PRINCE, attending the Dalton School along with his son, TONY. HISS stated that JERRY PRINCE is attending a cram course in preparation for his entering the Riverdale School in the fall and as a result HISS has offered to allow JERRY PRINCE to stay at their home during the summer while his parents are in Roxbury, Connecticut. HISS's request to the Parole Board to visit these two places was turned down inasmuch as they are outside the jurisdiction of the Parole District. However, he has received permission to stay at the home of PRISCILLA HISS's ex-sister-in-law, one Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, who has a farm in Chatham, New York (Columbia County). He intends to spend two weeks at this place possibly from July 30 to August 13, 1955, or from July 22 to August 6 or 7, 1955. This home is actually located in East Chatham and is listed under the name Mrs. JOHN FAESLER.

On March 25, 1955, T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the son of ALGER HISS, TONY, had been accepted as a student at the Putney School, Putney, Vermont, and that he would be in attendance at the school as of September, 1955. This same source advised that

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an individual named FERRY (phonetic), in all probability ELINORE FERRY, 41 Claremont Avenue, New York, drove the HISS family from New York City to Putney, Vermont, and while there stayed at the home of one CAROL BROWN. This trip was made in a New York registered vehicle, SUB 4514 (55).

It is to be pointed out that ELINORE FERRY, also known as ELINORE KIRSTEIN, at one time was employed by the Tass News Agency and in 1951 made a trip to England for the purpose of obtaining evidence for the defense of ALGER HISS who was then preparing arguments in an attempt to secure a new trial subsequent to his conviction in a District Court, Southern District of New York.

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, indicate that the car mentioned above is registered to JOSEPH LASH, 245 West 11th Street and is a 1952 Ford, color green and tan.

An article in the March 10, 1946, issue of the "New York Journal-American" stated, "One of the Reds named by the Sub-Committee was Lt. JOSEPH LASH, active leader of the 1936-1937 Peace Strike in American colleges and close friend of Mrs. ELENORE ROOSEVELT, whose application for a commission in Naval Intelligence, reportedly endorsed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT, was turned down in 1942 after the Navy found that LASH attended highly secret Young Communist League meetings and had worked closely with the Reds to carry out their policies. LASH had a number of important Army positions, most of them in non-combat work. He wrote for New Masses." This article refers to an expose by the "New York Journal-American" indicating individuals with Communist affiliations were serving in high positions in the Army.

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On June 13, 1955, T-1 was again contacted at which time he advised that in a recent conversation with HISS, HISS informed him that his efforts to secure a position as a lecturer at the New School of Social Research, New York City, had been unproductive. At this time he further went on regarding HISS' health stating HISS advised him that his loss



[illegible]

55-12304

EX 65-15867

NY 65-15867

in weight and failing health has been brought about by a "psychosomatic reaction" caused by worry over finances and his wife's health. However, he feels that since the receipt of the moneys for his two articles, his position has been bettered and that his wife's health will show a vast improvement. T-1 continued stating that on June 10, 1955 he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as TED YATES. YATES wanted the home telephone number of HISS, inasmuch as he was going to ask HISS to appear on the radio show "Tex and Jim", on the eve of the San Francisco UN Anniversary celebration. YATES stated that this interview would be conducted in a serious vein trying to get HISS' reactions concerning the present status of the UN in relation to the original intent at its founding in San Francisco in 1945.

T-1 stated that he contacted HISS and that at first HISS showed little interest, however, he subsequently contacted T-1 and advised him that after consulting with his attorney, CHESTER LANE, he was willing to proceed with the program. According to HISS, he, HISS, and a friend of his whose name T-1 did not obtain, who is a member of the American Delegation to the UN or an employee of the UN, and a very close friend of HISS, will be on the program with TEX MCGRARY.

According to HISS, McCARY wants this program to go on the air after having been pre-recorded on the night of June 20th, however, it was HISS' desire that the show go on the night of June 25. Plans are still in the formative stage and as soon as any information is forthcoming, T-1 will advise the New York Office.

On June 7, 1955, the New York papers carried a story to the effect that HISS had been fined \$3. in Magistrate's Court, New York City, for playing baseball on a restricted area in a public park. On June 9, 1955, T-1 advised that HISS had been entertaining his son, TONY and one of TONY'S schoolmates and while playing ball in a restricted area in Washington Square Park, he had been ordered by a police officer to stay off the grass. HISS complied and proceeded to play ball on the adjoining sidewalk. The police officer returned and issued a summons to HISS for playing baseball in a restricted section. HISS subsequently appeared in Magistrate's Court and paid his fine.

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#114

SA THOMAS J. DOJLING  
June 1, 1959  
New York 65-15867

Office New York, New York

Bureau 100-376016

File Number

Title

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS

Character

ESPIONAGE - R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT OF 1950

Synopsis

Subject currently resides at 22 East 8th Street, NYC, and is employed by the E. Weyhe Gallery, NYC. Newspaper article in "NY Times" on 2/17/59, indicates that subject and her husband ALGER HISS have separated although no legal action was underway. Article indicated that there might be some chance for a reconciliation.

- C -

100-376016-64

*File  
WTB*

RECEIVED

JUN 10 1959

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

51-16-67	
27	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
	JUN 9 1959
	REC'D CS BRANCH
	INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
	Criminal Section

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INDEXED

NY 65-15857

DETAILS:

On May 19, 1959, NY T-1 advised that PRISCILLA HISS resides at 22 East 8th Street, New York City.

On May 21, 1959, a telephonic inquiry was made to the E. Weyhe Gallery, New York City, at which time a request was made to speak to Mrs. HISS. Mrs. HISS was not then available, however, it was noted that she would be available when she reported for work later in the day.

"The New York Times" a metropolitan New York newspaper in its late city edition on February 17, 1959, carried the following article:

"Hiss and Wife Part After 30 Years;  
No Legal Move Set"

"Alger Hiss and his wife Priscilla, who stood together through his two sensational perjury trials, are now living apart.

"The former State Department officer, now a comb-manufacturing executive, and his wife declined to comment yesterday but Mr. Hiss' lawyers said they had been informed "as friends" of the separation two weeks ago. They said no legal action was underway

"The Hisses were married in 1929. They have a 17 year old son, and Mrs. Hiss has a 32 year old son by a first marriage, which ended in divorce. Mrs. Hiss is still occupying their apartment at 22 East 8th Street, and some friends said there was a chance for reconciliation.

"Mr. Hiss served forty-four months in prison for answering "never" when asked before a Grand Jury "did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence" turn over State Department documents to a confessed communist spy courier. The Federal Government charged that he had turned over such documents in 1938. Mr. Hiss was freed in 1954".



SECTION B. PHYSICAL FITNESS (To be filled in by certifying official)

I certify that the physical fitness requirements have been met. Restrictions: ☒ noted on the card due to the applicant's physical condition, if any, are: ☒ CORRECTIVE LENSES REQUIRED.

☐ OTHER (Specify)

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

DATE

6/15/77

Regional Commissioner, NARS

SECTION C. RECORD OF ROAD TEST (To be filled in by road test examiner)

I certify that the applicant was given and ☐ did, ☐ did not satisfactorily complete U. S. Civil Service Commission

Test No. 347 in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Specify kind of vehicle, i.e. automobile, stake truck (ST), ambulance, bus, etc.)

SIGNATURE OF EXAMINER

ORGANIZATION

DATE

SECTION D. CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY

TYPES OF VEHICLES AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE

☒ TYPE A - PASSENGER CARS, STATION WAGONS, CARRYALLS, AND TWO-WHEELED DRIVE TRUCKS, ONE TON AND UNDER.

☐ TYPE B - ALL TRUCKS OVER ONE TON AND VEHICLES WITH MORE THAN TWO-WHEELED DRIVE - EXCEPT THOSE LISTED UNDER TYPES C, D, AND E.

☐ TYPE C - TRACTOR-TRAILER VEHICLES, AND OTHER TRAILER PULLING VEHICLES - INCLUDING SEDANS ETC. WHEN SUCH VEHICLES ARE USED TO PULL TRAILERS.

☐ TYPE D - SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES SUCH AS AMBULANCES, FIRE APPARATUS, WRECKERS, CRANES, GRADERS, EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT, AND OVERSIZED VEHICLES. (Specify particular type)

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Regional Commissioner

National Archives & Records Service 6/15/77

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ (month/year)

File No: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: DOJ- Referrals

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
100 376016-68	11/25/60	New York Report	5	5	
101-2668- 407	3/10/61	LHM from New York	2	2	b-7-C, b-7-D
100- 376016-69	10/30/61	LHM from New York	2	2	
101- 2668-430	4/3/62	Memo to Atty Gen	3	3	
100- 376016-76	8/17/66	LHM from New York	1	1	
101- 2668-482	8/4-67	LHM from New York	3	3	(b)(7)(D)
101- 2668-488	3/18/68	Summary from N.Y.	1	1	
101- 2668-489	3/19/68	LHM from Wash DC	2	2	
100- 376016-79	2/25/69	LHM from New York	2	2	
100-376016- 70	11/2/62	LHM from New York	2	2	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#115

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

THOMAS J. DOWLING  
11/25/60

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.: 65-15867

Bureau File No.: 100-376016

Title:

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Synopsis:

Subject continues to reside at 22 East 8th Street, NY, NY. Subject is currently employed by Pantheon Books, Inc., 333 Avenue of the Americas, NY 12, NY. Information developed through confidential informant re Pantheon Books, Inc., set forth.

- C -

100-376016-68

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DEC 7 1960  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

51-16-67	
27	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DEC 6 1960 RECORDS BRANCH INTERNAL SECURITY DIV. Lincoln & Policy Planning
	REC ORD M.



NY 65-15867

DETAILS:

Residence

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, according to NY T-1, who furnished the information on September 20, 1960, continues to reside at 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York.

On November 21, 1960, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the subject leave her residence at 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York.

Employment

On September 2, 1960, a non-specific telephone inquiry made to the E. Weyhe Gallery at 794 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, established that the subject is no longer employed by this firm.

On October 21, 1960, Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject depart her residence at 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York, at approximately 9:03 a.m., and proceed via taxicab to 333 Avenue of the Americas, New York City. She entered this address at 9:13 a.m.

On October 24, 1960, a Special Agent of the FBI observed the subject enter the building located at 333 Avenue of the Americas and enter an elevator. She was observed to leave the elevator at the 10th floor.

It was established that among other firms occupying offices on the 10th floor of 333 Avenue of the Americas, is the firm, Pantheon Books, Incorporated.

On November 18, 1960, at approximately 8:50 a.m., a non-specific telephone call made to Pantheon Books, Incorporated, established that the subject had not arrived at the office as of that time, but that she could be reached after 9:30 a.m.

On October 27, 1960, NY T-2, who is in a position to furnish information concerning business firms operating in the New York City area, furnished information which was current as of June, 1960, concerning Pantheon Books, Incorporated.

NY 65-15867

According to this information, the following are the officers of this corporation:

KYRILL SCHABERT	President and Treasurer
KURT WOLFF	Vice President and Editor
HELEN WOLFF	Vice President
JOHN LEWIS	Secretary

The Directors of this corporation were indicated as follows:

KYRILL SCHABERT  
KURT WOLFF  
JOHN LEWIS  
JAMES W. LANE  
BEATRICE LEVAL  
NATHAN LEVINE  
RAYMOND FRANKEL  
ROBERT WEINBERG

According to NY T-2, this corporation was chartered under New York State laws on February 26, 1942, as a new business. The corporation publishes a general line of trade books including non-fiction and fiction. In addition, the corporation derives a good portion of its income from its activities whereby it is retained by the Bollinger Foundation as co-publishers.

It was noted by NY T-2 that for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1959, the sales volume of the firm increased considerably over that of the preceding year which was attributed to a best seller being handled by the firm which sold over 600,000 copies during that year. The name of this book was "Dr. Zhivago".

With regard to the officers of the corporation, NY T-2 noted that KYRILL SCHABERT was born in Europe in 1908. He became an officer of the instant corporation at the time of its inception, and prior to that for a period of ten years he had been employed by GUSTAV STAPLER, an economist with offices at 52 Wall Street, New York, New York.

NY 65-15867

According to NY T-2, KURT WOLFF was born in Germany in 1906, and was in the publishing line prior to coming to the United States in 1940. HELEN WOLFF, according to NY T-2, is the wife of KURT WOLFF and assists in the general management of the corporation.

JOHN LEWIS, according to NY T-2, is an attorney by profession and is a member of the law firm of Weill, Gotschal, and Manges, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, New York.





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

Title Priscilla Fansler Hobson Hiss.

Character Espionage - R  
Internal Security Act, 1950

Reference is made to the report of Special  
Agent Thomas J. Dowling, at New York, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced  
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-2 is an informant, who is in a position to  
furnish information of a reliable nature concerning business  
firms and their officers operating in the New York City area.

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DEC 7 1950  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

51-16-67	
DEC 6	1950

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your agency.

100-2668-407, is a letterhead memo dated March 10, 1961.

We asserted (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual that furnished the FBI information with assurance of confidentiality. The deletions appear in the first paragraph of page 1 and second full paragraph of page 2. We asserted (b) (7) (C) for the denial of the entire paragraph on page 2 to protect information of a private nature of a third party.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 10, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

#116

Re: Alger Hiss

On January 26, 1961

[REDACTED], advised that he believes that Mrs. Lerman a tenant at the above address is renting a portion of her apartment to Alger Hiss in as much as it has come to his attention that Alger Hiss is receiving mail at this address in care of Mrs. Lerman.

It is noted that the reverse telephone directory for Manhattan indicates that Sonia Lerman resides at 282 West Fourth Street, New York, New York.

On February 17, 1961, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at approximately 8:50 a.m., observed Alger Hiss leaving the address, 282 West Fourth Street. On the same date, Alger Hiss was observed by a Special Agent of the FBI to enter the premises of Davison-Bluth, Incorporated, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, at approximately 9:30 a.m. It is noted that prior investigation has shown that Alger Hiss is employed by the firm of Davison-Bluth, Incorporated.

It is noted that NY T-1 on August 8, 1944 advised that Sonia Lerman, Wife of Louis Lerman, was registered in 1944 in the Greenwich Village Group of the Communist Party, First and Second Assembly District Section, Manhattan, New York. She was registered on March 19, 1944, and held Communist Party number 9084.

With regard to Louis Lerman, the husband of Sonia Lerman, it is noted that NY T-2, NY T-3, NY T-4 and NY T-5 all advised that the catalogues of Jefferson School of Social Science from September, 1946 through the Fall term of 1948, advised that Louis Lerman was a faculty member of that same institution.

NY T-6 on May 13, 1947, advised that a regular meeting of the Thomas Jefferson Section of the Tom Payne Club of the Communist Party of the State of New York

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MAR 15 1961

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

FILE - PCV

51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
27 MAR 16 1961	FILE
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	
Criminal Section	



Re: Alger Hiss

located at 201 West 72nd Street, Room 216, a discussion was led by Louis Lerman of the Jefferson School of Social Science. During the discussion, "Marx-Contemporary Artist" Lerman eulogized on "progressive writers" and at one time stated "Just as the Artists of the French Revolution spoke for, favored and defended the Revolution---just as they fought Napoleon Bonaparte--so do we Communists now defend the Government of the USSR." It is noted that the Jefferson School of Social Science is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Communist Party, USA, is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 4, 1957, [redacted] advised that Mr. Louis Lerman had separated from his wife, Sonia Lerman, and had not resided at that address for the prior six months.

[redacted]

The "USSR" Illustrated Monthly magazine is a publication of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#117

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

THOMAS J. DOWLING  
10/30/61

Office: New York, New York

File Number:

New York 65-15367

Bureau File No.: 100-376016

Title:

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON  
HISS

Character:

ESPIONAGE - R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Synopsis:

Subject continues to reside at 22 East Eighth Street, NY, NY, and to be employed by John Day and Company, Incorporated, Publishers, at 210 Madison Avenue, NY, NY.

- C -

DETAILS:

Residence

PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, on September 22, 1961, was observed by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), leave her residence at 22 East Eighth Street, New York, New York.

Employment

On April 5, 1961, observation of the subject by a SA of the FBI established that she was employed by the John Day Company, Incorporated, Publishers, at 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

noted  
JTB  
12-9-61

INDEXED

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File number

Date

Page of

Copy to

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY 65-15367

On September 22, 1961, observation of the subject by a SA of the FBI established that the subject continues to be employed by the John Day Company, Incorporated, Publishers, 210 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: April 3, 1962

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The Washington "Evening Star" for April 2, 1962, contained an article indicating that the book written by former Vice President Nixon contained statements to the effect that FBI Agents found the typewriter which was the subject of dispute in connection with the perjury trial of Alger Hiss and that the FBI had typed copies of the incriminating documents which had been presented as exhibits to members of the grand jury. The article stated that a spokesman for Mr. Nixon had indicated that these statements were in error.

For your information, the following are the facts in this matter:

Whittaker Chambers in August, 1948, confronted Alger Hiss before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Hiss at that time denied furnishing information to Chambers and dared Chambers to state outside the committee room that he, Hiss, was a communist. Chambers made such statements on August 27, 1948, and Hiss then filed an action against Chambers for libel and slander. In pretrial proceedings on November 17, 1948, Chambers produced typewritten documents and handwritten notes containing information from the files of the Department of State which he said he received from Hiss in 1938 for clandestine passage to the Russians. In December, 1948, Hiss was indicted for perjury by a Federal grand jury in New York. A Special Agent assigned to the FBI Laboratory testified before the grand jury that some of the typewritten documents which had been presented by Chambers had been prepared on the same typewriter as other correspondence of the Hiss family which correspondence we had by investigation located in the interim.

This Bureau never had possession of the disputed typewriter. It was recovered from Ira W. Lockey in Washington, D. C., on April 16, 1949, by Hiss' attorney.

101-2668

101-2668-430

51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
7	JUN 28 1962
RECORDS BRANCH	
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	
Lester A. Percy, Chief	

## The Attorney General

The FBI did not know it had been found until May 14, 1949, did not have access to it and did not take any specimens from it in connection with the grand jury proceedings in 1948. Hiss was tried in United States District Court in New York from May 31, to July 8, 1949. After the Government rested its case, the Hiss defense introduced the typewriter into evidence and sought to establish that Hiss did not have it in his possession in the early months of 1938 when Chambers allegedly obtained the documents from Hiss. The jury disagreed as to a verdict, and a second trial was held from November 17, 1949, to January 21, 1950, after which Hiss was found guilty. Between the two trials the Assistant United States Attorney, Thomas F. Murphy, obtained a court order to permit the Government to take specimens from the typewriter which had been impounded at the end of the first trial. On October 21, 1949, a Special Agent of this Bureau obtained such specimens in the presence of the Clerk of the United States Court. These specimens were later compared with some of the documents which had been prepared by Whittaker Chambers and were found to have been prepared on the same typewriter. However, testimony to this effect was not utilized in the second trial.

It is clear that Hiss took advantage of all legal procedures. He appealed his conviction to the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, which denied the appeal December 7, 1950, and on January 3, 1951, denied a petition for a rehearing of the appeal. On March 12, 1951, the United States Supreme Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari. On March 22, 1951, Hiss surrendered to the United States Marshal and was committed.

On January 24, 1952, Hiss' attorneys filed a motion for a new trial on the basis of "newly discovered evidence" which in substance indicated that it was possible to build a replica of a typewriter and that the typewriter introduced by the defense in the first trial was such a replica constructed to falsely incriminate Hiss. This motion was denied in the United States District Court on

## **The Attorney General**

July 22, 1952, and the Court commented that a jury could not reasonably find that Chambers had constructed a duplicate typewriter in the three months between the date of the Congressional hearing in August, 1948, and the production of the documents on November 17, 1948, by Chambers. The Court also noted that the handwritten documents produced by Chambers were admittedly in Hiss' handwriting.

It is noted that in connection with the motion for a new trial, the late Assistant Director of the FBI Earl J. Connelley, at the request of the United States Attorney, prepared an affidavit which was made a part of the Government's answer to the motion and which set forth that the FBI had not had possession of any typewriter believed or considered to be the Woodstock typewriter owned by the Hiss family and had never had any information regarding the existence of any Woodstock typewriter owned by the Hiss family other than the one entered into evidence by the defense during the first trial. It was further stated that the FBI had not at any time sought information as to any other Woodstock typewriter.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on January 30, 1953, denied Hiss' appeal from the denial of the motion for a new trial. On April 27, 1953, the Supreme Court again denied a petition for a writ of certiorari. At the same time a separate order disbarred Hiss from practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. On November 27, 1954, Hiss after serving his sentence less time off for good behavior was released from prison.

1 - Deputy Attorney General



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#118

Copy to

THOMAS J. DOWLING

Office New York, New York

Report of

Date

AUG 17 1966  
65-15876

Bureau File # 100-376016

Field Office File #

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS

Title

RECEIVED

SEP 21 1966

SECURITY OFFICE

Character

ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Synopsis

Subject continues to reside at 22 East 8th Street, NY, NY. Subject is currently employed at Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 757 3rd Ave., NY, NY.

- C -

DETAILS:

A. Residence

On August 9, 1966, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed PRISCILLA HISS leave the premises located at 22 East Eighth Street, New York, New York, at 9:27 a.m. Prior investigation has established that PRISCILLA HISS maintains a residence at 22 East Eighth Street, New York, New York.

B. Employment

On August 9, 1966, SAs of the FBI observed PRISCILLA HISS enter the Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, building located at 757 Third Avenue, New York, New York, at 9:39 a.m. Prior investigation has established that PRISCILLA HISS is employed by the firm Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, at 757 Third Avenue, New York, New York, in the School Copy Editing Department.

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

AUG 30 1966

RECEIVED

100-376016-76

INDEXED

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51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	AUG 30 1966
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	
Criminal Section	

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101-2668-482, is a letterhead memo dated August 4, 1967, from New York. We asserted (b) (7) (D) for the denial information which can only be made public following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#120

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #:

Title:

105-10101

Bureau File #:

101-2668

ALGER HISS

RECEIVED  
AUG 22 1967  
SECURITY OFFICE

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

ALGER HISS continues to maintain residences at 157 East 18th Street, New York, New York, and at 262 West 4th Street, New York, New York. ALGER HISS continues to be employed by Davison-Bluth, Inc., 301 Lafayette Street, New York, New York.

- C -

DETAILS:

A. Residence

On July 24, 1967, NY T-1 advised that he continues to see ALGER HISS visit the residence of ISABELLE JOHNSON at 157 East 18th Street, New York, New York. NY T-1 noted that Mr. HISS is known at this address as Mr. JOHNSON. He noted further that he does not feel that Mr. HISS resides at this address on exclusive basis as he sometimes may see him only three or four times during a given week.

[REDACTED]

51-16-6  
51-16-67

101-2668-482

AUG 14 1967

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INTERNAL SECURITY DIV  
Criminal Section

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NY 105-10101

[REDACTED]

The information made available by NY T-2 should not be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

B. Employment

On the morning of August 2, 1967, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed ALGER HISS enter the premises occupied by Davison-Bluth, Incorporated, 306 Lafayette Street, New York, at 9:40 am. It is noted that previous investigation has established that ALGER HISS is employed by this firm as a salesman.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
August 4, 1957

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Burfile 101-2662  
KYfile 105-10101

Title

Alger Hiss

Character

Reference

Internal Security - R

is made to report of Special  
Agent Thomas J. Dowling, dated and captioned as  
above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
March 18, 1968

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RECEIVED

MAY 29 1968

Re: Alger Hiss

CIVIL SECTION  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.

The "New School Bulletin," dated November 1, 1967, Volume 25, No. 4, a publication of the New School for Social Research, contained the following article entitled "A Round of Applause":

"Once the applause subsided and Alger Hiss began delivering his first lecture at The New School the evening of October 5, his audience soon forgot to look upon this man as a former controversial figure in U. S. law courts. Rather, his presentation concerning the Depression and the roots of the New Deal was that of a scholar and practiced historian. Indeed, Hiss first went to Washington as far back as 1929 when he was appointed law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"In addition to Hiss' personal experience in the Roosevelt Administration, which included positions in the Department of Agriculture, the Justice Department, and the Department of State, he has brought to his lecture series a vast amount of knowledge acquired in recent years while researching and writing a book on the New Deal.

"As for press coverage, the series has received plenty. Among the clippings is a special word of praise from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: 'The New School for Social Research merits a word of approval for scheduling four lectures on the New Deal by Alger Hiss, who has generally shunned the public eye since his conviction for perjury in 1950.... It has been nearly 20 years since the late Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Russian spy courier, said Mr. Hiss had passed him State Department documents (which he still denies), and Mr. Hiss thinks times may have changed sufficiently to permit him a somewhat more normal life. At any rate he has paid the price for the crime of which he was convicted and should not be harassed further."

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101-2668-488

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RECEIVED  
MAR 25 1968  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
Criminal Section



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

March 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

#22

ALGER HISS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The records of the Passport Office pertaining to subject were again examined on March 14, 1968, by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for information concerning his latest application for passport.

Alger Hiss, 401 West 118th Street, Apartment 41, New York, New York, filed application for passport March 1, 1968, at New York City. He requested the passport be mailed care Davison-Bluth, Incorporated, 295 Lafayette Street, New York City. Subject indicated he was last issued Passport #1510000 on April 9, 1959, which was renewed on March 21, 1961. Passport #310611, Series J, was issued to subject March 1, 1968.

In the application Hiss indicated his intention to depart the port of New York about April 25, 1968, via the "S. S. France" for three weeks visit, pleasure and professional, to England, Belgium, Spain, and perhaps Holland and France.

Subject listed his date of birth as November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland, and identified his parents as Charles Alger Hiss, born 1864, at Baltimore, Maryland, and Mary Lavinia Hughes, born 1867, also at Baltimore, Maryland. Subject was last married December 11, 1929, to Priscilla Fansler Hobson who was born October 13, 1903, at Evanston, Illinois. Hiss listed his son, Anthony Hiss, 163 Waverly Place, New York City, as the person to notify in event of death or accident.

104-2668-489

Re: ALGER HISS

In the passport application subject was described as follows: height, six feet; eyes, blue; hair, brown; occupation, salesman and author-lecturer.

Passport photograph submitted with this latest application is available.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to

1-Secret Service, NYC (RM)

#123

Report of  
Date

THOMAS J. DOWLING  
2/25/69

Office

New York, New York

Field Office File #:

65-15867

Bureau File #: 100-376016

Title

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS

Character

ESPIONAGE-R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Synopsis

Subject continues to reside at 22 East 8th Street,  
NY, NY. Subject is currently unemployed.

-P\*-

DETAILS:

A. Residence

On February 6, 1969, C. SWAN, Assistant Superintendent, 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York, advised that PRISCILLA HISS continues to occupy an apartment at this address.

B. Employment

Prior investigation established that as of July, 1968, PRISCILLA HISS was employed at Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, at 757 Third Avenue, New York, New York. On November 21, 1968, a non-specific telephone inquiry made of Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, established that the subject is no longer associated with this firm. It is noted that on October 30, 1968, PRISCILLA HISS became 65 years of age and, therefore, entitled to maximum pension benefits under Social Security.

100-376016-79

51-16-67

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	P
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R.A.D.	D

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★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967-O-279-678



NY 65-15367

On the morning of January 23, 1969, at approximately 8:00 a.m., a "New York Times" with the name HISS printed thereon, was observed in the vestibule at 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York. The mailbox bearing the name HISS in the vestibule at the same address was noted to have mail contained therein. At 9:30 a.m., January 23, 1969, the newspaper was removed from the vestibule and the mail was no longer in the HISS mailbox. During the period of time from 8:00 a.m. until 9:30 a.m., PRISCILLA HISS was not observed to leave the premises.

On February 6, 1969, C. SWAN, Assistant Superintendent, 22 East 8th Street, New York City, advised that he does not believe that PRISCILLA HISS is currently employed. He noted that he has observed her in the building on a number of occasions during what would normally be regular business hours.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#90

## Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:THOMAS J. DOWLING  
11/2/52

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.:

New York 65-15967

Bureau File No.: 100-376016

Title:

PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON  
HISS

Character:

ESPIONAGE-R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Synopsis:

Subject continues to reside at 22 East Eighth Street, NY, NY. Subject is currently employed at Harcourt Brace and World, Inc., Publishers, 750 Third Avenue, NY, NY.

- C -

DETAILS:

100-376016-70

Residence:

PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, on October 24, 1952, was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) leaving her residence at 22 East Eighth Street, New York, New York, at approximately 3:54 a.m.

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NOV 19 1952  
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

*File*  
*John*  
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51-16-67	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
38	NOV 16 1962
RECORDS BRANCH	
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	